8 NOV. 1926

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 264— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926. ONE ANNA

America's Most Distinguished Star in an Immortal Classic—Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece,

7 PARTS **"THE BELLS"** TO-NIGHT

featuring America's finest Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

He had prepared for every emergency but a relentless conscience——and he was lost!

SPECTACULAR, SENSATIONAL, GRIPPING, THRILLING DRAMA

of Love—Ambition—Greed!

The programme includes a two-reel Century Comedy: "A Thrilling Romance" featuring the lovely adorable

WANDA WILEY

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.) An extra Show on Sat. Sun. at 3-30 P.M;

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED PICTURE PLACE OF BOMBAY.

The Most Popular Cinema amongst the residents of Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, Market, Pydhoni, Fort, Girgaum, and the surrounding localites.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED FOR THIS FESTIVE DIWALI WEEK

AN EXTREMELY DELIGHTFUL ROMANCE of the WORLD'S GREATEST STREET!

THE FASHION-BAZAAR TRODDEN BY PRINCES AND PAUPERS!

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 PARTS

'FIFTH AVENUE MODELS'

FEATURING TWO OF THE MOST POPULAR STARS

MARY PHILBIN and NORMAN KERRY!

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES TWO PARTS OF COMEDY.

"BUSTER'S ORPHAN PARTY."

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		
13 ,,	RANCHI	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		6,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,485
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
First Class Passengers only.
q Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	12 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	China & Japan	
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.	
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	China & Japan	
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia	
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	China & Japan	
	NALDERA	At Colombo for Australia	
18th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan	
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia	
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan	
	NARKUNDA	At Colombo for Australia	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 6th Nov.	OHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
8th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
10th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	BARALA	Buareh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
12th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Rs. Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agents: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES
GIVEN FOR ALL
FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000
An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable
The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernote:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
our SPECIALTY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTOR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The **Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The **Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The **Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Experienced SUB-EDITORS for a Muslim English Daily in U.P. State minimum salary acceptable. Apply with testimonials to THE EDITOR, Aligarh Mail, Aligarh. 27613

WANTED—A TYPIST, who can also do general Clerk's work. Apply with terms to Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3911

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India Pay Rs. 50, Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R3893

WANTED—A CARDER SPINNER for a local Mill, one having thorough practical knowledge in fine count spinning together with general mill management need only apply with copies of certificates stating experience of a good Bombay Mill and lowest salary required to Box No 1849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27618

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India :—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).
A R3902

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Indraws Street Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Bright airy sea view, two FLATS in Padamsee, Nepean Sea Road. Apply on premises.
C R3895

GODOWNS—Large and small for Storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.
C 27585

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 30' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
C R3882.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

NO OTHER 2750 Rupee car CAN BOAST OF (1) "A Continental Red Seal Motor", (2) Forced feed oil lubrication, (3) Gear driven oil pump, (4) Gear driven water pump, (5) Spiral bevel Axle Gear, (6) A single plate dry disc clutch. Price includes Self-starter, spare tyre and tube. THE DURANT-RUGBY IS THE "BETTER" CAR. Write for catalogue No. 101, HILL, SAWYER & CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 27624

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

LUCK is the paramount power that governs your fortune and if you want to know what is your luck now consult PROF. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay
T

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute. Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution :—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily.

In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting.

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, if any, of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE has decided not to allow any mill spun or power loom spun and woven clothes—Cotton, silk or woollen to be either exhibited or sold inside the Exhibition. Stalls are all of the following descriptions :—

1. Halls—10' x 15' rent -/8/- per sq. foot.
2. Big stalls—10' x 15'—rent -/8/- per sq foot.
3. Small stalls—10' x 8'—rent -/8/- per sq. foot.

All with corrugated iron roofs strong ikra walls and fixed bamboo benches—which can be used as bedstead at night.

Rent for a bench Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 for the period.

Special free stalls, concession rate for Khadi and other deserving applicants. Last date for application—15th November, 1926.

Apply sharp. The stalls are ready for inspection.

(Sd.) S. G. DAS GUPTA,
Secretary, Exhibition Sub-Committee,
Gauhati.
27626

NOTICE

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the firm of Messrs. Damoder Govindjee doing business as piece-goods merchants at Narayan Chowk, Muljee Jetha Market has been DISSOLVED from the end of the current year i.e., Asso vud Amas.—S.Y. 1982 (5th November, 1926) and Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Govindjee and Padamsey Damoder Govindjee will carry on business as piece-goods merchants under the name and style and firm of Messrs. Damoder Govindjee Sons and Co., as from Kartak Sud 1st S.Y. 1983 (6th November, 1926).
Bombay, 5th November, 1926.

VITHALDAS DAMODER GOVINDJEE,
PADAMSEY DAMODER GOVINDJEE.
27627

BACK BAY DRY FILLING

"LLOYDS FOLLY." Those who intend to tender for the dry filling of the Back Bay Scheme blocks, if in want of moram should communicate to Box No. 1834 Care of this paper. Advertiser can arrange unlimited supply from quarries 15 miles from Bombay with easy Railway facility.
27597

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER to look after Contractor's locomotives, pumps and other machinery. Apply
HINDUSTAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
Bikrampur via Itarsi.
R3915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-12-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 5¼ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX.

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING **10,000** Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT
AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. **IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT** another five years because you will obtain Rs. **13** instead of Rs. **10** and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

(1) To pass a Resolution regarding the prepparation of final accounts.

(2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER :RS

YOU GET	Rs 1,500	IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF	Rs. 1,500	FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH
	Rs. 3,000	

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to :
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office : 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
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THE GREEN PAMPHLET.

MAHATMAJI TELLS HIS LIFE STORY.

En route for Bombay the train stopped at Allahabad for forty-five minutes. I decided to utilise the interval in a drive through the town. I also had to purchase some medicine at a chemist's shop. The chemist was half-asleep and took an unconscionable time in dispensing the medicine, with the result that when I reached the station the train had just started. The Station Master had kindly detained the train one minute for my sake, but when he did not see me coming he carefully ordered my luggage to be taken out of the train.

I took a rotm at Kellner's and decided to start work then and there. I had heard a good deal about the "Pioneer" published from Allahabad and I had understood it to be an opponent of Indian aspirations. I have an impression that Mr. Chesney, Jr. was the editor at that time. I wanted to secure the help of every party, so I wrote a note to Mr. Chesney telling him how I had missed the train and asking for an appointment which would enable me to leave the next day. He immediately offered me one, for which I was very happy, especially when I found that he gave me a patient hearing. He promised to notice in his paper anything that I might write, but added that he could not promise to endorse all the Indian demands, inasmuch as he was bound to understand and give due weight to the view-point of the Colonials as well.

'It is enough,' I said, that you should study the question and discuss it in your paper. I ask and desire nothing but the bare justice that is due to us.'

The rest of the day was spent in having a look round and admiring the magnificent confluence of the three rivers—the Triveni—and planning the work before me.

This unexpected interview with the Editor of the "Pioneer" laid the foundation of the series of incidents which ultimately led to my being lynched in Natal.

A SUBDUED PICTURE.

I went straight to Rajkot without halting at Bombay and began to make preparations for writing a pamphlet on the situation in South Africa. The writing and publication of the pamphlet took about a month. It had a green cover and hence came to be known afterwards as the Green Pamphlet. In it I drew a purposely subdued picture of the condition of Indians in South Africa. The language I used was more moderate than that of the two pamphlets which I have referred to before, as I knew that things heard of from a distance appear bigger than they are.

Ten thousand copies were printed and they were sent to all the papers and leaders of every party in India. The "Pioneer" was the first to notice it editorially. A summary of the article was cabled by Reuter to England, and a summary of that summary was cabled to Natal by Reuter's London office. This cable was not longer than three lines in print. This was a miniature, but exaggerated, edition of the picture I had drawn of the treatment accorded to the Indians in Natal, and it was not in my words. We shall see later of the effect this had in Natal. In the meanwhile every paper of note commented at length on the question.

To get these pamphlets ready for posting was no small matter and an expensive too, if I should employ paid help for preparing wrappers, etc. But I hit upon a much simplier plan. I gathered together all the children in my locality and asked them to volunteer two or three hours' labour of a morning when they had no school. This they willingly agreed to do. I promised to bless them and give them as a reward, used postage stamps which I had collected. They got through the work in no time. That was my first experiment having little children as volunteers. Two of those little friends are my co-workers to-day.

HAVOC OF PLAGUE.

Plague broke out in Bombay about this time and there was panic all round. There was fear of an outbreak in Rajkot. As I felt that I could be of some help in the sanitation department I offered my services to the State. They were accepted, and I was put on the Committee which was appointed to look into the question. I laid especial emphasis on the cleanliness of latrines and the Committee decided to inspect them in every street. The poor people had no objection to their latrines being inspected, and, what is more, they carried out the improvements suggested to them. But when we went to inspect the houses of the upper ten, some of them even refused us admission, not to talk of agreeing to our improvements. It was our common experience that the latrines of the rich were more unclean. They were dark and stinking and reeking with filth and worms, in a word, veritable hells. The improvements we had suggested were quite simple, e.g., to have buckets for excrement instead of allowing it to drop on the ground; to see that urine also was collected in buckets, instead of allowing it to soak into the ground, and to demolish the partitions between the outer walls and the latrines, so as to give the latrines more light and air and to enable the scavenger to clean them properly. The upper classes raised numerous objections to this last improvement and in most cases it wa not carried out.

The Committee had to inspect the "untouchables'" quarters also. Only one member of the Committee was ready to accompany me there. To the rest it was something preposterous to visit those quarters, still more so to inspect their latrines. But for me those quarters were an agreeable surprise. That was the first visit in my life to such a locality. The men and women there were surprised to see us. I asked them to let us inspect their latrines.

"Latrines for us!" they exclaimed in astonishment. "We go and perform our functions out in the open. Latrines are for you big people".

"Well, then, you won't mind if we inspect your houses?" I asked.

"You are perfectly welcome, sir,. You may see every nook and corner of our houses. Ours are no houses, they are holes."

I went in and was delighted to see that the insides were as clean as the outsides. The entrances were well swept, the floors were beautifully smeared with cowdung and the few pots and pans were clean and shining. There was no fear of an outbreak in those quarters.

SANITATION NEEDS.

In the upper class quarters we came across a latrine which I cannot help describing in some detail. Every room had its gutter which was used both for water and urine, which meant that the whole house would stink. But one of the houses had a storeyed bedroom with a gutter which was being used both as a urinal and a latrine. The gutter had a pipe descending to the ground floor. It was not possible to stand the foul smell in this room. How the occupants could sleep there I leave the readers to imagine.

The Committee also visited the Haveli (the chief Vaishnava temple). The priest in charge of the Haveli was very friendly with my family. So he agreed to let us inspect everything and suggest whatever improvements we liked. There was a part of the Haveli premises that he himself had never seen. It was the place where refuse and leaves, used as dinner-plates, used to be thrown over the wall. It was the haunt of crows and kites. The latrines were of course dirty. I was not long enough in Rajkot to see how many of our suggestions the priest carried out.

I was pained to see so much uncleanliness about a place of worship. One would expect a careful observance of the rules of sanitation and hygiene in a place which is regarded as holy. The sage authors of the Smritis, as I knew even then, have laid the greatest emphasis on cleanliness both inward and outward."—"Young India."

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

INDIAN ENCHANTMENT.

A HILL-STATION IN THE SOUTH.

A glamour hangs about the cities of the North of India. The very names of Delhi and Agra, of Lucknow and Cawnpore, of Udaipur, Jaipur, and Benares conjure up architectural splendours, sad and proud memories. Then there are the mighty Himalayas and the incomparable Kashmir. And so the bird of passage flits over the country, but never crosses the Vindhyas. Why should it? For what has the South to offer in comparison? True, it was there that the English first gained their Empire, there that Clive laid the foundations at Arcot, and Coote put on the coping stone at Wandiwash. But Arcot has nothing to show but a ruined wall and Wandiwash nothing but a dilapidated fort. Further south there are the great temples of Tanjore and of Madura, probably the best specimens of Hindu temples in all India; but Hindu architecture has never greatly attracted the European, whose taste is not attuned to it, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

LUXURIANT EAST.

Do you want the more elusive memories of the luxuriant East? In the South then you will find them, where the stream of Hindu life has flowed for untold centuries, undisturbed by the great upheavals of the North and hardly more than ruffled by the eddies of war. But time is getting on, and the sun is getting hot; not even the memories of the "real India" can compensate for the more immediate discomforts of the tropical heat. You cannot linger in the South while the thermometer is mounting to 100 deg. in the shade. Then see what you can and fly to the relief of Ootacamund.

Octacamund ("mund" is a Toda village or collection of huts) is situated about 7,500ft. above the sea in the Nilgiris or Blue Mountains. On its eastern side this range raises almost sheer out of the plains, so that one moment you are bowling along on the main line among the ricefields and betel gardens of the plains and the next you are being carried aloft to regions about half as high again as any Swiss resort. There are two routes. You can go by mountain railway, that seems poised like Jacob's Ladder to take you straight from earth to heaven, or you can go by the splendid and beautifully aligned road that leads you by a continuous but not over steep gradient to the neighbourhood of 6,000ft. and so on by a somewhat steeper route. Either way the scenery is enchanting. You look first to the left, and then, as road or railway crosses the ravine to the right into the depths below covered with a tangled carpet of jungle, where you might fancy, though you would be wrong, wild beasts lurk and peacocks strut. And now and again you will catch a glimpse of the shimmering plains below, like some bad dream left behind. At Coonoor the top of the plateau is reached, and the scentry becomes tame.

OOTACAMUND.

On this plateau is Oocatamund itself, in the midst of wide, rolling downs that, in the hunting season, remind sportsmen of Devon and Somerset. The summer capital of the Government of Madras, there is plenty going on there in the season, though, being Headquarters, it gives the impression of taking itself seriously. At one end is Doddabetta, the Big Mountain, standing guard as Skiddaw stands over Keswick; at the other, Staircase, beloved of jackals, rises fronting the golf links, probably the most beautiful, though not the best, in India. And everywhere gorgeous masses of colour, for this is the Paradise of Flowers, where lilies and heliotrope grow wild and all that an English garden knows runs riot in the perfect air.

The place is European, discovered and made by the enterprising white man, to whose an immigrant Indian population needs ministers and to their needs again yet humbler folk. Presumably the original inhabitants were the Todas, who still live on the outskirts in their beehive huts, picturesque and useless, disdainful of all other civilisation than that which is comprised in their buffaloes. They are but 600 or so all told, and the British Government cares for them as for a species of animal which is nearly extinct. The cultivators are Badagas, whose name implies that they came from the North, perhaps Mysore, and whose speech is a bastard Canarese. And further afield you may enjoy the silences of Avalanche or rub shoulders with growing tea and coffee on the western slopes; perhaps if you are lucky you will find an elephant or two lately captured, for elephants are sometimes a nuisance in these hills.

If December, with its morning frost and its keen bite in the air, is the best, there is no month that is not pleasant. But it is in April, when the heat drives Englishmen (and to-day Indians also) from the plains, that Ootacamund is at its gayest, and whatever may be said of the South as a traveller's country, all India acknowledges that as a hill station it is without a rival.

KARACHI OVERSEAS TRADE.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER.

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for October issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to 2 crores and 40 lakhs of rupees and that of exports to 1 crore and 33 lakhs, the former showing an increase of 14 laghs and the latter a decrease of 12 lakhs as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the 7 months ending October show an increase of 41 lakhs under imports but a decrease of 4 crores and 21 lakhs or 22 per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

INCREASES IN IMPORTS.

In October the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures valued at Rs. 80 lakhs increase 24 lakhs) and oils valued at Rs. 21 lakhs (increase 24 lakhs) while decreases occurred under sugar 12 thousand tons valued at Rs. 27 lakhs (decrease thousand tons and Rs. 11 lakhs) machinery valued at Rs 10 lakhs (decrease 3 lakhs metals valued at Rs. 14 lakhs (decrease 2 lakhs) and railway plant valued at Rs. 70,000 (decrease 3 lakhs).

PRINCIPAL DECREASES IN EXPORTS.

In exports the principal decreases occurred under cotton 1,200 tons valued at Rs. 12 lakhs (decrease 1,700 tons and Rs. 29 lakhs) rapeseed 4,200 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs (decrease seven thousand tons and Rs. seventeen lakhs) and wheat for flour three thousand tons valued at Rs. six lakhs (decrease one thousand seven hundred tons and Rs. four lakhs) while increase occurred under wool two thousand four hundred tons valued at Rs. fortyfive lakhs) and wheat for flour 3,000 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs (decrease 1,700 tons and Rs. 4 lakhs) while increase occurred under wool 2,400 tons valued at Rs. 45 lakhs (increase 2,300 tons and Rs. 46 lakhs) and wheat flour 4,000 tons valued at Rs. 22 lakhs (increase 9,000 tons and Rs. 14 lakhs).—A. P.

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ALIGARH INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBAT

ALIGARH November 4.

Hon Secy. of the Aligarh Union wires under date 4 Nov.:—

The All-India Inter-University and Colleges competitive debate will be held on 15th instant. The subject being 'India is unfit for Swaraj.' Two competitors from each college are invited. A silver trophy will be awarded to the best represented college and 2 gold medals for the first and second speakers.

BOY BABIES OR GIRLS?

HOME-TRUTHS FOR PARENTS.

A few weeks ago the newspapers told the story of a man who killed himself because his wife presented him with a girl instead of the boy baby he had hoped for, writes Dorothy Dix in "Tit-Bits." Probably 90 per cent. of those who read it sighed sympathetically and murmured, "Poor fellow!" instead of exclaiming, indignantly, "Fool! He didn't know a good thing when he got it."

For there is no denying that most fathers and mothers prefer sons to daughters, and probably the reason that the matter of sex determination is still kept a secret from scientists is to prevent the supply of girls from running out entirely.

THE UNWELCOME STRANGER.

Indeed, we are all so committed to the old superstition that the male of the species is more desirable in the family than the female that our congratulations to the parents on the birth of a son have a fervour and a warmth that are wholly lacking when the new arrival is a daughter.

The old objection to daughters was that they were a liability to a family, whereas boys were regarded as an asset. The girls had to be supported, while the boys could help to support the parents. But modern conditions have changed all this. Girls go to work quite as early as their brothers in these days, and if they do not earn as much money, they contribute far more to the family purse than the boys do Indeed, parents make greater demands upon their daughters than they do upon their sons.

In many families in which both the sons and daughters are wage-earners mother makes the girls hand over their entire salary, and she gives them out of it only such a small allowance as she thinks fit, whereas she is content to have the boys pay her a certain amount as board and grants them the privilege of keeping the remainder of theirmoney for their own pleasure.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE.

Besides giving her mother money towards the support of the home, the daughter gives her personal service. She may work just as hard as her brother and have far less physical strength, but mother expects her to help with the dinner when she comes home at night and to keep her own room in order, do her own mending, and lend a hand with the younger children. But mother would not dream of such a thing as asking her son to was the dishes or even make his own bed.

Also it is the daughters that parents have to depend upon to take care of them in their old age. No proverb is truer than that which says, "My son is my son till he gets him a wife; my daughter's my daughter all of her life."

Look at the households which in there are old, dependent people. Usually they are the fathers and mothers of the wives. Far more men support their wives' parents than support their own. It is to the daughter that the forlorn old father and mother turn in their hour of need, and it is she who gives them a place at her fireside, who nurses them and puts up with their peculiarities as no daughter-in-law would do and as few sons would have the patience to do.

NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING.

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

The following is from "The Evening Standard":—

Speaking at a meeting of the Publicity Club of London in mail week on "Advertising," Lord Beaverbrook said:

Newspapers are really public utilities. They are just like the Underground or the electric lighting service. They supply to the public a necessity. And when we had to do without the underground during the general strike, and also without our newspapers I ask you to say which was it you missed most, the Underground or the newspapers? And I am confident that most members of the public would declare they missed their newspapers more than they missed the Underground.

I never try to persuade the public that the advertiser is of no importance to the newspapers which I control. On the contrary I look upon him as a man of immense importance and I am prepared to deal with him on that basis.

THE ADVERTISING REVENUE

Further, I never deny that advertising is the chief sinew of newspaper production. I never deny it at all. I admit that of the newspapers I control, in one of them the advertiser furnishes nearly 50 per cent of the revenue, and in another he actually furnishes 60 per cent of the venue.

I was looking at the revenue figures of the "New York Times," a paper probably about twice the size in gross revenue of the "Daily Mail." The "New York Times" has about five millions of revenue per annum; "The Daily Mail" has perhaps two and a half millions per annum. Of course, I can only estimate the revenue of the "Daily Mail" because that paper is associated in its accounts with the "Evening News" and the "Weekly Dispatch."

The "New York Times" publishes detailed figures. The net income from the sale of the paper is about half a million a year. The net income or the "Daily Mail" from the sale of the paper is more than one and a half million a year, so that "The Daily Mail" has three times the revenue from sales that the "New York Times" enjoys. But the "New York, Times" on the other hand has a net revenue from advertising of four and a half million a year, against a net revenue of the "Daily Mail" of something less than two millions a year.

ROOM FOR EXPANSION.

The comparison, if applied to the "Daily Express," or to the "Daily Chronicle," is still more startling in favour of "The New York Times." The "Daily Express" and the "Daily Chronicle " have much larger revenues from net sales than the "New York Times" but both of these newspapers have much less revenue from advertising.

So much is the revenue of these newspapers derived from advertising below the level attained by the "New York Times" that there is to be a devolopment in advertising in England on lines similar to those in New York the advertising revenue of the "Daily Mail" will in time amount to twelve millions a year and the advertising revenue of the "Daily Express" and the "Daily Chronicle " will amount to something between six and eight millions a year each.

BIGGER NEWSPAPERS

Now, of course, advertising revenue is of the utmost importance, as I have said. I frankly admit it in relation to my newspapers. The advertiser must expen he must demand increased space in a newspaper. Already the "Evening Standard" has increased its space by about 50 per cent. That space is filled so far, and for weeks to come. The "Star," I am told will shortly increase its size.

The "Daily Express" looks forward to increasing its size to twenty pages by March next at the latest. I have no doubt the "Daily Mail" will not be behindhand. It never is. The "Chronicle", too, is extending and developing. The "Daily News" is, no doubt, in a position to enlarge the size of that newspaper whenever the directors choose to take that decision.

The Sunday newspapers, too, increase in size. The "Sunday Express" has already developed to the extent of printing twenty-four pages each week. The "Weekly Dispatch " has overtaken it. The other Sunday newspapers will show a similar development.

NEWSPAPER PROFITS.

Huge profits are being made by some newspapers. I am not jealous of them. I look on with equanimity while they distribute these immense sums to the shareholders. I have never been paying very good dividends myself. I am somewhat encouraged in the policy that I pursued at any rate by the experience of the "New York Times."

That newspaper has made huge sums of money for a long period over many years. But the statement has just been made by those responsible for its direction that so much as ninety-five per cent of their net revenue has been put back again into the exploitation of their business. That seems to me to be sound policy.

The long established jorunals, well founded in the confidence of the people, popular to a degree, can show huge profits and distribute them to their shareholders. I don't think it is a possibility for a new and growing property. Any newspaper that is building up its sales must be prepared to forego the distribution of profits to shareholders for a long, long time.

Lt. Prince George, the King's youngest son serving in the "Hawkins"

(Continued from Col. 3.)

in the flowers and the sunshine; but of the horrid witches that haunt the hours of midnight and come down the chimney on murky errand bent it will say little—partly, of course, because it is afraid; but also, I think, because sorrow is less real to it than joy, and therefore less of an inspiration.—"Daily Exprress."

AN UNWRITTEN POEM.

LISPING OF EVERY CHILD.

It is true to say, I think, of the life of almost any child that it is an unwritten poem and that the incoherent babble of the nursery is always inarticulate poetry. Few children, however, actually "lisp in numbers." What they live is pure poetry, but they cannot mould it into speech, for they have not the words to do so. Words are the coinage of the understanding, symbols of the thinking mind; and the knowledge of words and the power to use them come gradually, as the growing child is brought into ever wider and deeper contact with the things of the world, and begins to analyse its experience. To a child the world is one vast metaphor; and life is an endless phantasmagoria of dreams and impressions where all things are possible and nothing is strange.

But how shall it name all the wonderful things that happen to it in the lunar wilds of its golden existence? A child sees and knows, but it cannot tell; nor perhaps will it often wish to, as the desire for self-expression implies an artistic sense and a measure of intellectual self-consciousness usually but little developed in a child's psychology.

And so it is that the heaven that lies about us in our infancy passes into the subconscious, with rarely an eye-witness to record the glories of its fleeting day.

Occasionally, however, it happens that a child is articulate from its earliest years, and seems somehow to be born with the gift of utterance. By a rare precocity of the understanding, by a faculty of intuition that outspeeds observation, and in some marvellous way seems to anticipate memory, it is able to achieve self-exprression almost as soon as it becomes conscious of its own existence.

INFANT FANCIES.

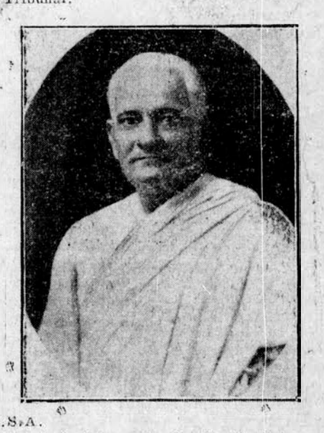
Poetry is the synthesis of personality, and a child is always the synthesis of itself. A child simply "is," and, having posited itself, lives every moment with a oneness of being that the more complex adult can never more than partially achieve, and then only by a tremendous effort of his concentrated will and at the sacrifice may be of part of his living self. A child is at one with itself, but it is also in harmony with the world about it. The child-soul blossoms in expectancy and thrives on delight. It will attract rather than repel, assimilate rather than reject. Hence will the hues of a child's fancy normally be bright, and the eager lispings of the infant-muse will be outpourings from a heart bubbling over with joyousness.

This spirit of gladness is especially noticeable in the fancies of very young children. An imaginative child of five summers will have a lot to tell of the fairies and other quaint delightful creatures of its dream-life that sport with it

(Continued in Col. 2.)

P.P.A.

Lala Maunalal, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Sialkot, has been appointed a member of the Sikh Gurudwar Tribunal.



G.S.A.

A latest photograph of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the redoubtable leader of the Swaraj Party who having recovered from illness has recommenced his election tour.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM AND CO.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, October 31.

Sir Abdur Rahim and his friends are very active for a Mahomedan India. They have not the broad vision of a Hindu allianee but they have preferred loaves and fishes of a foreign bureaucracy and sacrificed all national interest, the advancement of which is only possible by a combination of Hindus and Mahomedans. The disgruntled Sir Abdur Rahim had no necessity of telegraphing to the Viceroy for the appointment of a Mahomedan in the temporary vacancy in the Viceroy's Executive Council during the so-journ of Sir Mahomed Habibulla to South Africa and receiving a snub from the Viceroy for displaying so luridly the communal bias. The result has been to engulf the Hindus who on a similar occasion may demand for a Hindu Executive Councillor in place of a Hindu. The two great communities are thus estranged every day affording a chance for the bureaucracy to exploit our differences.

MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

Thousand tongues are speaking in favour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's candidature. Probably the most striking appeals are those coming from his fellow prisoners. One voice says, "Subhas is Bengal's leader. Vote for him." Another voice shouts, "Vote for the Martyr." It is a sad reflection which every one perceives that the dearest and noblest of India's nation is pining away in the prison of Mandalay. But prison is no fetters for him and his spirit is hovering over all.

P.P.A.

Sardar Kharak Singh, Advocate, Lahore, who has been appointed a member of the Sikh Gurudwara Tribunal.

Courtesy: "The Sketch."

Miss Violet Piercey is the first woman to run the Maration race from Windsor to London, a distance of 26 miles in 3 hours 40m. 22secs.

THE COMING CONGRESS AT GAUHATI.

The seat of the Congress at Gauhati is now full of life and activities. By the side of the Brahmaputra facing the Kamakhya Hill and several hillocks around full of vegetation the place has afforded a panorama of an Indian "Tapoban". About five hundred tents are being pitched and the place may be styled as Pandav Nagar reminiscient of historical traditions of Pandava's and Sri-Krishna's visit to Assam. There has been a universal contribution for the Congress which this year has been a reall Congress of the masses. With the advent of the Congress session the masses have been awakened to a new national life and the heart of the poorest of the poor is leaping with joy that better days are coming and that they will see the huge National Assembly which is going to be held for the first time after forty years of its exisfence. Even poor widows and beggars are contributing to the Congress fund. Assam has no millionaires; hence the donations are not by thousands but by a humble quota of rupees twenty-five each. Ladies have supplied khaddar prepared by their own hands for the Congress pavilion. Election of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar as President has been received with universal joy. It is felt that he will give to the nation a new programme and raise them from the present stupor solving the Hindu-Moslem problem which has vitiated Indian political life.

MARRIED SWEETHEARTS.

THE WAY TO KEEP LOVE.

A young man writes: "I am about to be married. My fiancee and I are very much in love with each other, but as we look around among our married acquaintances we see that some husbands and wives have lost all the fine romance and sentiment with which they must have started out on the matrimonial voyage. They are indifferent to each other. Some times they are even hostile. Nearly always they bore each other. writes "A Woman with a Duster" in "Tit Bits".

"We do not want this calamity to happen to us. What can we do to keep our love as fresh when we are fifty as it is now?"

BE LOVABLE.

If we wish to be loved we must make ourselves lovable.

You can't turn the entire business o. Keeping in love over to the other partyt you have to elend a hand at the tasf yourself. A woman should do all shk possibly can to keep her husband fase cinated. A man should make every effort to keep his wife thrilled at the sound of his footsteps. But when both have put forth their utmost endeavour to keep love alive, the individual must supplement it by making a few hypnotic passes over himself!

For love is largely a matter of self-hypnosis. Even when we are in love, we know, in our lucid moments, that the men and women we have set our hearts upon are not really more beautiful, more intelligent, more angelic than the remainder of humanity. But for the time being they seem like that to us because we have concentrated all of our thoughts upon their perfections and have declined even to consider their defects.

Nothing would do more to promote domestic felicity and to keep husbands and wives in love with each other than for them to carry this state of mind into their wedded life, and to refuse to wake up from the trance into which they have thrown themselves. Therefore I can give no better advice about how to retain your affection for your wife than just to focus your eyes upon her shining virtues and wilfully blind yourself to her faults.

It is literally true that we can think ourselves in love, or out of love. We can glorify the good qualities of our husbands and wives so that we see them as we want them to be, and not as they are, or we can turn a spot-light on their bad qualities and gaze upon them until they become unendurable afflictions.

It is when a man begins to let his thoughts dally with how stout and middle-aged his wife has become, instead of how faithful and devoted she is to him; it is when a oman begins turning over and over in her mind how seldom her husband takes her out to any place of amusement, and how long it has been since he paid her a compliment, instead of remembering how hard he works to make her comfortable, that love falls sick and pines away.

Another way to keep yourself in love with your wife is to follow the Boy Scouts' motto, and so some good deed for her every day. The more we do for people the more we care for them, and any man can keep himself a romantic lover just at long as he cultivates romance and reats his wife as if she were still only his sweetheart.

LURE OF ROMANCE.

A POPULAR SAYING.

It is an old and a true saying that man cannot live by bread alone. Man is something more than a mere physical animal. His aspirations and ambitions are as much part of him as his appetites. And one of his chief needs is romance, something that will take him out of himself and make him forget the cares and anxieties of the humdrum existence that is the lot of most of us.

Somebody asked the late Rudolph Valentino how he accounted for his immense and almost dazzling success. He replied, modestly, and I think truly, when he said that he had achieved whatever popularity was his because he had brought a little romance into the lives of other people.

Mr. W. M. Citrine, new Secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

Life to-day is a hurried and exacting affair. The great majority of mankind is obsessed with the task of providing for the day that is passing over it. Too many of us have to spend our lives in unromantic surroundings, in the mine, the warehouse, or the factory, exhausting ourselves in the daily round and common task.

If it were not for the great artists we might easily forget that there is such a thing as beauty in the world. That is where they chiefly help us. They lift us out of ourselves and remaind us that there is something more in life than more drudgery.

JAZZ AND ART.

There was never a keener need than there is at present for great romantic artists. Latterly realism as opposed to romanticism has become a cult. Many writers achieve notoriety rather than fame by depicting the sordid side of life—vice, decadence, all the things we want to forget.

Some poets indulge in an orgy of what is called free verse—a meaningless jumble of wordr which is more like the clash and roar and hum of industrial machinery than the limpid flow of Helicon.

In art the painters have given us cubism, which may stun the mind without refreshing the spirit. In music we have the vogue of jazz, based, apparently, upon the theory that the howls and shieks of a savage wardance are something exquisite and delicate than the songs of the nightingale.

In sculpture the grotesque and the malformed are perpetuated in marble rather than the graceful lines and perfect forms that Phidias gave to us—an immoral heritage. Whence comes the demand for these things? asks Sir John Martin Harvey, the noted English actor. Certainly not from the great mass of the people.

I have never forgotten a visit I once paid to Chicago, that city of breathless industrial and commercial activity. A simple, old-fashioned English play, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, took the place by storm. It brought an old-world, lavender scented air of romance into the fevered marketplace. For a moment the din of the stockyards was forgotten. Those who saw this play were wafted back by the magic of art into an atmosphere of peace and beauty that was almost new life to them.

Unhappily, the theatre, which ought to be the chosen medium of true romance, has passed largely into the hands of people who exploit it for purely commercial ends. These people, with the confidence of men who have made huge fortunes, back their own fancies and put upon the stage vulgar and trivial rubbish which aims to shock and to startle, rather than to appeal to the best that is in us.

This degradation of the stage is the handiwork, to a large extent of a certain class of producer, who panders to the defective taste of the illiterate classes to be found in all great cities. Such plays as they produce—if we can call them plays—do not appeal to the taste of our public or the American population.

AMERICAN'S LONGING

More than anyone else, the American, who spends his life in a feverish hustle, craves for true romance. Sinclair Lewis knew this when he wrote his splendid story of Babbit, the tale of the toiling citizens of the prosic Middle West, whose soul was nevertheless aflame with romance.

How keen is this need for romance is shown by the amazing hero-worship of Valentino. The Government has been of blame in refusing to subsidise a national theatre, where the best traditions of men like Irving could be carried on.

I myself have always found that romantic plays receive a genuine welcome from the public. That is why I am producing Scaramouche, a romance of the French Revolution. The film version of this play by the way, was produced by Rex Ingram, the brilliant young Irishman who gave Valentino his first chance on the screen.

People tell me that a historical romace of this type not only entertains but informs the minds of the audience. They take away from the theatre a new interest in life. They read up the period and absrob themselves in the romance of history.

This is one of the rewards of the actor's life. He feels that he has helped other people to forget the trials and the tribulations of life, to allow their minds to dwell on the noble, the beautiful, and the romantic.

Somebody has spoken of literature as the console, surely the same thing could be said of all art whose mission is to show us true beauty and to refresh the spirit of man.

WAKEFUL NIGHTS FROM DYSPEPSIA

Nothing wears you out more quickly than a period of wakeful, restless nights. The cause of the trouble is usually dyspeptic disturbance, and the remedy is 'Bisurated' Magnesia. This preparation calms the stomach, banishes the fermenting unrest, and induces healthy slumber by the sensible means of producing peaceful digestion. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is obtainable "at any chemist's, in either powder or tablet form, and a simple trial will prove its value to the person with a sensitive, delicate stomach and consequent highly-tuned nervous system.

GENERAL HERTZOG.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

The Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, who reaches England this week as the representative of South Africa at the Imperial Conference, is a man sixty years of age. He was educated in South Africa (Stellenbosch) and Amsterdam, and he holds the usual degrees. He is a man of very considerable attainments. Before the South African War he held a judgeship in the Orange Free State, where his influence is paramount. On the outbreak of hostilities he joined up with President Kruger, and commanded a division of the Boer forces during the fateful years 1899-1902. He was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Vereeniging, and naturally drifted into politics, writes the Special correspondent of "The Observer."

Loyalty (or otherwise) to the Treaty became the acid test of Dutch South African politics. Several of the signatories made no secret of the fact that they had signed under pressure, and with "mental reservations." Botha, on the contrary, as time and events convinced him of the honesty of the British Government, interpreted it in the widest and most liberal spirit. He aimed at the union of the moderate men of both races in South Africa and their co-operation in loyal administration—a great work carried on by Smuts.

BREACH WITH BOTHA.

Hertzog was not prepared to go as far as Botha, and as Botha's Minister of Justice in 1910-12 he proved a somewhat embarrassing colleague. His slogan was, "South Africa for the Afrikanders," and his first real breach with Botha was over this question. The quarrel deepened and became complicated. At the end of 1912 Botha resigned and formed a new administration without Hertzog. Then, from small beginnings, Hertzog formed the Nationalist Party and strenuously fought, first Botha and then Smuts, until he achieved, in conjunction with Labour, his triumph at the polls two years ago.

It will be recalled that when the Great War broke out, Botha was immediately faced with the serious Maritz-Kemp rebellion. Hertzog was awkwardly placed. He had joined in a manifesto against the war, and the rebels expected his adhesion to their cause. His line of cleavage with Botha was clear-cut, but he was always an open and honourable foe. When it was seen that he drew the line at active rebellion, he was bitterly assailed and accused of having a foot in both camps. For some time his position was precarious, and by many his public career was regarded as closed. But after the rebellion he did good work in reconciling the malcontents and promoting the peace of the country. His party supremacy was restored, and, without doubt, the present strength of the Nationalists is due to his astute leadership.

SECESSION "A NATIONAL DISASTER."

It is always easy to bring up against a responsible statesman the things he said in his days of irresponsible opposition. Hertzog cannot escape this form of critioism, but one prefers to look at his career as a whole, and to judge him by his attitude since fortune placed real power in his hands. His "Republicansim has always been doctrinal; he is constitutionally averse to extreme measures. If the "British connection" was dying naturally, without any controversy, he would do nothing to hasten or retard the decease; he would simply wait and accept the result. South Africa has always been first with him. But he now realises the responsibilities of his office, and he has deliberately declared, "Though I hold it in common with a great many of the most distinguished English statesmen that any Dominion has the right to secede from what is known as the British Commonwealth, such a decision, so far as the Union is concerned, would be a flagrant mistake and a national disaster."

On internal affairs in South Africa he is unquestionably sound, and although he is not tender towards the big financial interests, he is inclined to settlement by agreement, wherever possible.

He will be a social success in London. It is here that the real charm of his manner will tell. When he is in repose and away from his obsessions he is an extremely likable man. But if he is set going on his pet projests and theories he quickly bursts into flame. His physical appearance reveals his temperament. Thin, wiry, highly keyed-up, dark hair and complexion, dark, deep-set eyes gleaming behind his glasses, years do not appear to have abated his excitability.

TRADE AND THE EMPIRE.

His attitude on fiscal matters is quite clear. As he recently remarked, "We stand on two bases—protection for our industries and the opening up of markets for the products of the country." While Smuts looks within the Empire for his markets, Hertzog will "bargain" evenly with the Empire and outside it. He is frankly and openly here in South Africa's interest. "I confine my service to South Africa," he has said; sentiment will have little weight with him. Whatever may be proposed, he considers the last word must remain with the Dominion Parliament concerned.

Hertzog brings N. C. Havenga (pronounced Ha-ven-gha). his Finance Minister, with him, Mr. Havenga is a quiet, self-contained man. But, despite his manner, he is probably the strongest and most stable man in Hertzog's Cabinet. He is one believes, easily the youngest Minister, and his appointment was a surprise. He was originally a solicitor in the Free State, but all the time he was preparing himself for future possibilities. He enjoys Hertzog's complete confidence, and he is a man who may yet bulk largely in South African history.

GENERAL HERTZOG.

S. M. BRUCE.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

There is immense personal magnetism in Stanley Melbourne Bruce, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia. He is a man of dominant and dominating force. He stamps his character on your memory, and compels you to think about him, to weigh him,to measure him, to size him up. My first glimpse of him set me wondering whether he would make history here as well as in Australia. Is there in him a new imperial power that will lift him to the heights of imperial statesmanship? Is he a Cecil Rhodes? Is he a Joseph Chamberlian?

Queer thoughts to run in my head after hearing this new Australian leader of men talk swiftly, directly, and passionately for an hour about great imperial problems. But the man fascinated my imagination and made me speculate about his future. I found myself asking odd questions. Why, I thought, is there no interchange of statesmen between Britian and the Dominions? Why should there not be a replenishing of our stock of statesmen from the new men across the seas?

Is Australia big enough for Mr. Bruce? If we should find ourselves suffering from lack of leadership, why should we hesitate to follow a leader born in any part of the Empire? Have we not a right to the best here at the heart? Should it not be possible for a great leader to pass from the leadership of the part to the leadership of the whole?

HIS COURAGE.

Let me try to describe this young Australian statesman so that you may understand and pardon my sudden hunger for leadership of a new and refreshing kind—bold, incisive, contemptuous of outworn conventions, bristling with sharp common sense, impatient of fettering precedents, eager to do rather than to talk, plain of speech, downright of utterance, able to tear off masks, ready to shock, startle, provoke and challenge all manners of pretences, illusions, shams, and make-believes.

He is forty-two, a youth in political life. In five brief years he has made himself master of the Australian democracy. We burn incense to Mussolini, but here is a man who has all the fire, all the force, and all the swordlike straightness of the great Italian leader, without his bias against parliaments and his distrust of democracy. He is a tall, ascetic lean, dark-haired, dark eyed, clean-shaven athelete. He rowed in the victorious Cambridge boat in the University Boat-race of 1904. He fought in Gallipoli, was twice wounded, and won the Military Cross.

His brain is bigents It simplifies complex things. It cuts clean through fallacies. It pounces on the true point with lightning directness. It eliminates unessentials and irrelevancies. It sifts and sorts and elucidates with amazing rapidity. It is a fearless brain with an extraordinary intensity and vitality of candour and courage. There is no rhetoric or ornament in his speech. The clear quality of his utterance recalls that of Joseph Chamberlain. There is power in the man—the living power of leadership. It braces you. I am tempted to say that it Bruces you. Heaven knows we need bracing and brucing!

"FORDISM,"

LESSON TO BRITISH INDUSTRIALISM.

The British mission which left last week in order to investigate the conditions in American industry received, on the day of its setting out, the news of Mr. Henry Ford's experiment. Mr. Ford, having discovered the art of getting more work per hour out of his emplayees than any other manufacturer in the world, has taken the logical course of reducing the hours of labour. For the future, his factories will work eight hours a day for five days only in the week, and his employees will have two clear rest days at the week-end It is true that, as piece rates of wages remain unchanged, his employees, in order to maintain their present earnings, will have to produce as much in five days as they have hitherto produced in six; but, even if they fail to do this and the wages fall, the gain in leisure should be sufficient compensation from the human standpoint. For we believe Mr. Ford' employees are earning enough to be in a position to count the virtues of leisure against those of a small addition to income. And, in any case, as Mr. Ford is constantly improving his methods of production, wages are likely soon to rise at least to the old level, if the piece rates remain unchanged.

EXTREME MECHANISATION.

What moral has Mr. Ford's ability to produce far more in five days than most of his rivals can produce in six for the manufacturers of this country? That is the main question the British mission of inquiry will have to study on the spot. For, though Mr. Ford is by no means typical of American manufacturers, what he has done is in the main only what American industry as a whole is doing in a less degree. How does Mr. Ford do it? Is it worth doing when all the consequences are taken into account? And could we, if we would, do it in Great Britain?

Not one of these questions is really easy to answer. Mr. Ford clearly does it because he is Mr. Ford, and an understanding of his methods will not necessarily enable others to imitate his results. But, up to a point, it is clear how the thing has been done. Mr. Ford not merely set out to achieve the greatest possible mechanisation of processes and the greatest possible standardisation of both machinery and product. He also confined himself to the mass-production practically of a single uniform commodity; for, though he has now widened his range, his early success was based on a rigid aherence to that single type of car in which by prolonged and costly experiment, he carried standardisation to the furthest possible point. He did not content himself with mechanising the actual productive processes, or with subdividing labour to the finest degree. A large part of the economy which he achieved was due to the mechanisation of transport within the factory, to the scientific planning of the factory and the machines, and of the routing of the job from start to finish. And all this involved an extreme mechanisation of the labourer himself, an elimination of the human factor and an absolute subordination of the individual to the general productive plan.

Outside the factory, Mr. Ford paid no less attention to the marketing of his wares. By skilful devices he bound his agents to his interest. His advertising was scientific; his finance as daring as it was successful. And, above all, Mr. Ford made good because he escaped from the hampering idea of the "limited market," and visualised in advance the possibility of a market for cheap cars vast beyond what any of his rivals had imagined

This, as far as the thing can be put down in words, is how Mr. Ford does it. And in a less degree, this is how American industry as a whole achieves its startling results. It standardises everything belonging to production—materials, machines, processes, transport, factory buildings, and above all human beings—and it works, by advertising and by reduction of price, to secure so vast a market as will repay the huge cost of this standardisation.

For, of course, the vast extension of the market is the absolute condition of success. It would not pay to manufacture motor cars as Mr. Ford manufactures them unless the market were enormous. The cost of research, experiment, equipment, advertising—the high wages which must be paid in order to secure the necessary docility of labour—would be prohibitive unless these charges could be spread out thin over a colossal output. And, on the other side, this vast market could not exist unless by means of high wages a greatly increased purchasing power were placed in the hands of the working class. High production and high real wages go together. Mr. Ford could not have succeeded unless the working class of America could have afforded to buy his cars. Or, at least, the wide extension of Mr. Ford's methods in American industry generally would have been impossible unless there had been a vast growth in working-class purchasing power.

AN ADMITTED FACT.

That the American worker who labours under these conditions is far richer than his British equal in manual skill and technique is, of course, an admitted fact. This is not to deny that there is, even in America, plenty of underpaid labour and a considerable population of "down-and-outs." But a large section of the American workers have beyond doubt a standard of life far higher than any that is known among the workers in this country. That is what Americanism in industry has achieved—largely helped of course by the restriction in the supply of labour imposed by the immigration laws. But was it worth achieving, and is it worth imitating here? That was the substance of our second question.

That the answer admits of doubt seems obvious. Often one meets with British mechanics who have worked in the Ford or some similar American factory, and after a time have thrown up their jobs and returned home. These men admit the high wages; but they say they simply could not stand it any longer. Labour under Ford conditions is said to be highly exacting, and is undoubtedly monotonous to a degree. It does not eliminate skill; but by concentrateing it at a few points it reduces the great mass of the employees to mere machine-minders, from whom extreme application, but hardly any intelligence and only a modicum of dexterity, is required. Eight hours a day of such labour, even for five days in the week, is a great deal more than many men can stand. Yet that the majority should stand something like this seems to be implied in the general adoption of the "American" system.

It is not denied that there are some people—perhaps a great many—who do not object to labour of this sort. Some can think deep or pleasant thoughts while they are engaged even in hard routine labour. Women are said to stand monotonous repetition work, on the average, a good deal better than men. But there are certainly a great many people who cannot put up with such monotony, or to whom it is positively harmful to have to put up with it. If all the round pegs can get into the round holes, well and good. But will there be enough square holes left for the pegs that are square? And, if we are to adopt scientific mass-production for a large part of the work of industry, is it at all necessary that those who are engaged upon it should work even eight hours on five days a week? Would not six hours, and a shift system, yield an ample return in productivity? Is it not competition, rather than the exigency of production, that prevents America from getting all the mass-production she needs on the basis of a thirty-hour week?

TWO FALLACIES.

Our second question remains still unanswered. Is it worth while? On the whole we suppose it is. The Industrial Revolution was worth while, despite all the misery which accompanied its oncoming; and this new Industrial Revolution will be worth while, too. But let us learn from the past to control the future. If mass production and mechanisation are to be our future, let them not come upon us, as they have come upon America, uncontrolled and planless. Let us plan for their coming, and let us ensure that they are not allowed to crush out welfare in order to make wealth.

But can they come—to us? Can we in this country, adopt "American" methods of mass production. It is customary to answer that we cannot, because we have not American's immense home market to supply. But whence came this immense market save from the extended purchasing-power of the American working class? The American worker started with a surplus over bare subsistence level, and this doubtless gave the initial momentum. But the American system produces not only more and more commodities, but also more and more power to buy them. It creates its own markets by the same method as it increases its production. Clearly, we cannot follow the American example in production unless we are prepared to follow it in wages. High wages are the indispensable basis of mass-production.

This, however, is just what the British employer still refuses to see. If our Trade Unions are often obstructive to new methods is not this largely because our employers seek to use them as a means of cutting wages? Unless purchasing power grows, increased productivity must mean increased unemployment; and this is the aspect of the case of which our Trade Unions are by experience most painfully aware. If our employers would once get out of their heads the two fallacies which obsess them—their belief in the "limited market" and their faith in low wages as the means to cheap production—there is nothing in our situation which should prevent our adopting, to a considerable extent, the methods that have so raised the life-standard of a large section of the American working class. There are important differences, of course; but here, as in America, the key to prosperity lies in a deliberate policy of developing the home market.

On all these points, and on many others, we look to the mission now on its way to America to give us fresh light. The studies of American conditions so far published here have been superficial. A comprehensive investigation, designed to answer the three questions we have put, is surely needed. With our industries as they are, neither workers nor employers have any cause to be satisfied. The coal industry is not the only one that is obviously mismanaged from a national point of view. And above all the lesson must be driven home that high production is impossible without high wages, and that, if mass-production is one side of the medal, mass-consumption is certainly the other.—The "New Statesman".

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

The Hon. Secretary, Gujarat Railway Traffic Relief Association complains that the rule that the booking offices at large stations should be opened two hours before the departure of each train is not observed on a junction station like Surat.

DR. PARANJPYE.

"Anti Humbug" opines that Dr. Paranjpye headed the Poona Brahmin deputation to the Governor as electioneering tactics.

"A SLANDER."

V. V. S. regrets that Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe who believes in khadi and has extreme reverence for Mahatmaji should misrepresent the Responsivists in his letter to "The Chronicle". The writer affirms that to say that an average Responsivist has a hatred for khaddar is a slander.

ELECTIONEERING TACTICS.

Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya complains that his constituency is being flooded with rumours that he (Mr. Vaidya) is set up as a candidate by one of the richest candidates to split up the votes of other rival candidates and that all expenses are being borne by that richest candidate Mr. Vaidya resents the rumour and contradicts it in no uncertain terms.

CHRISTIANS AND CRICKET.

"Joe", replying to Mr. Silveno Joseph who recommended the claims of minor communities in the selection of the cricket team to oppose the M.C.C. in Bombay, emphasises that there can be nothing like communalism in cricket; and states that though the Christian community of Bombay is as brainy as any other community, it is conspicuous by the absence of grit.

CRICKET TEAM SELECTION

"A Jolly Hitter" recommends the following players to form an All-India team to play against the M.C.C.:—

Vithal (Bombay); C. K. Naidu (Bombay), Deodhar (Bombay), Vajifdar (Bombay), Jamshetji (Bombay), Abdus Slam (Punjab,); Wazir Ali (Punjab); Ramaswamy (Madras); Kanikkiam (Bangalore); Vishanath (Punjab); Kapadia (Bombay).

FIRST TEN IN TENNIS WORLD.

FRANCE'S LEAD.

As lawn tennis expands its frontiers so international competition increases its vogue. In the earliest days of all Ireland, not then a separate nation, was England's annual opponent; by the conflict of its players and ours skill was measured and a standard founded. Later, at the beginning of the century, these two pioneers united to uphold their joint honour against the United States, issuing a challenge through the Davis Cup. That trophy became the symbol of international supremacy linking up in friendly rivalry first the Continent of Europe then the British Dominions oversea, and afterwards the Orient and Southern America.

The universal game in 1926 had a competitive field of twenty-five nations, including the champion country of America. Such catholicity has strengthened the sword of battle, giving it a keener edge and a longer reach. The testing places, the laboratories of form, have multiplied too, Wimbledon was the first and remains the classic arena. Dublin was the second; its jubilee is approaching, its traditione may be restored. Paris has become the core if Continental lawn tennis, its prestige increasing with the rise of its native talent and that of the provinces beyond. Forest Hills, the venue of the American championships, has provided in recent years equality of play superior to that at Wimbledon, but this development, the product of evolution, may prove only to be transitory.

The centre of gravity may return to Europe or move elsewhere. As in politics and commerce, no one nation can claim a permanent dominance in sport. Lawn tennis supremacy, as successive epochs have shown, has depended in the main on the health and vigour of what may be termed the family group. Advancing and practising together, speaking the same language, inspired by the same ambitions, its members, while in their prime, have lifted their country into eminences. As age or circumstance has weakened their hold, so another group has taken their place. The succession, with marked and suggestive regularity, has fallen to another country—first England with Ireland, then Australia with New Zealand, next America, and afterwards France; and the inference must be made that each nation in turn has graduated according to the concentrated zeal of its own group and the enthusiasm generated among its contemporaries. In other words, champions have not always left their successors behind in their own realm; the transmutation of power has not been racial, though until the last year or two it has been confined to English-speaking players.

ANTICIPATIONS JUSTIFIED.

Regarded from this view-point, the men's classification for 1926 is not so strange a document as it might appear in comparison with the list of last year writes Mr. A Wallis Myers in the "Daily Telehraph." In introducing the First Ten at the end of 1925 I ventured to use these words: "The season of 1925, while still recording the supremacy of the United States on the male side, has fed the hopes of their rivals that one day, not perhaps very distant the reign of America will be interrupted. Great countries produce champions, but even great champions are not immortal." It was pointed out that the two young Frenchmen who all but defeated Mr. Tilden in the Davis Cup challenge round of 1925 were the first Continentals to break through the sacred stronghold of Wimbledon, an enterprise due as much to their personality and willpower as to their strokes.

The French have more than justified those anticipations, They hold between them the singles and doubles championships at Wimbledon, the singles championship of France,and the grass court and covered court singles championships of America—all major titles, demanding an expression of the highest quality play and the soundest match temperament. Just as they broke precedent at Wimbledon in 1924, repeating the performance a year later, so they broke precedent at Forest Hills a fortnight ago. The American feat must be placed in a higher category than that at Wimbledon, for before M. M. Lacoste and Borotra reached the final at Forest Hills, they and their compatriot, M. Cochet, had to resist the claims of an American phalaux which included Messrs. Tilden, Johnston, and Richards. Of the last four survivors at Forest Hills three were French and only one American. There was a corresponding disposition of forces at Wimbledon in the penultimate rounds but the lines which had to be broken through there, though formidable, were not as strong. France has justified the first three places allotted to her in the appended list:

1. R. Lacoste (France.)
2. J. Borotra (France.)
3. H. Cochet (France.)
4. W. M. Johnston (U.S.A.)
5. W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.)
6. Vincent Richards (U.S.A.)
6. T. Harada (Japan.)
8. M. Alonso (Spain.)
8. R. Kinsey (U.S.A.)
10. J. Brugnon (France.)

LADIE'S FIRST TEN.

The ladies' "First Ten" is headed by Mlle. Leuglen—for the last time. The present French champion has embraced professionalism, and in consequence has retired from all competitions upon which my annual classification is based. The same withdrawal applies to Miss Browne and to Mrs. Vincent Richards. But all these three players have taken part in the championship events of 1926; it is only right that their records while amateurs should come under review. Personally, like every other amateur who cherishes the game's traditions and is jealous of its welfare, I regret their translation, and believe that they themselves will lose by their action something that money cannot purchase. But I am dealing in the present article neither with politics nor with ethics, but with relative skill in the international field as the year has graded it. Miss Wills is unclassified this year because illness prevented her from competing at any of the three championship meetings. The close contest which she waged with Mlle. Lenglen in February was adequate proof of the Californian's progress. She will doubtless resume her high place next year. Victorious at Wimbledon for the second time, Mrs. Godfree moves up to No. 2. She experienced reverses during the year, but was at her best in the supreme test. Neither she nor Mlle. Alvarez, the runner-up at Wimbledon, completed on the American championship, but the Spanish girl defeated its winner decisively at Wimbledon, and she, in her turn, lost, if narrowly, to Mrs. Godfree. Mrs. Mallory regained the American championship after a memorable final against Miss Ryan. She remains the greatest match player of her sex, and can count Miss Wills among her victims this year.

1. Mlle. Lenglen (France.)
2. Mrs. Godfree (England.)
3. Mlle. de Alvarez (Spain.)
4. Mrs. Mallory (U.S.A.)
5. Miss Ryan (U.S.A.)
6. Miss Browne (U.S.A.)
7. Miss Fry (England.)
8. Mrs. Watson (England.)
9. Mrs. Jessup (U.S.A.)
10. Mlle. Vlasto (France.)

A GUJARATI STORY BOOK.

Story book for Children (Bal Vartavali); by Mrs. Hansa Mehta. Price Rs. 1/8/0

This book contains twelve short stories for children. Every story is illustrated so as to attract the attention of children. Mrs. Mehta, in the short introduction to the book, lays emphasis on the educative value to children of simple homely stories. Some of the Indian vernaculars have developed the story literature which, unfortunately, is not the case with Gujarati Mrs. Mehta's attempt is one of a few made so far. The publication is very timely since many a Gujarati can take advantage of this little book for a Divali present to children.

THE LEADING LADY.

The young man was shy, but he responded nobly when the pretty girl gave him an opening.

"I hope," she said, "you will invite me to your wedding when you get married."

"Yes," he replied. "I'll invite you before I ask anyone else, and if you don't accept there won't be any wedding."

MADRAS RACES.

THE PROSPECTS.

MADRAS, November 3.

The Madras Racing Season 1926-27 will open on the 8th December and thereafter racing will be in full swing at Guindy the "New Market of Southern India" for a period of three months. The Executive have already provided an excellent programme of 18 days' races and this is likely to be extended by another two days followed by a polo and hunt Gymkhana meeting in the first week of March. The big meeting (Winter and Spring meetings) is extended upto nine days instead of seven as was the case previously. Some of the Stakes in the larger cup races have been slightly reduced and consequent saving has been used to increase the Stakes of other races.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The total number of horses entered last year was 243, the number actually ran 210 and the average number of starters in each race 10. The figures for this year if the present indications are to be relied upon, should be much larger. Arabs were in great force in Madras during the last season and their number will probably be more this year. English horses have been short all over India and it was felt here last season among the third class. Handsome stakes provided for this class by the Executive should however attract the usual lot to Madras during the coming season from all over the country. Pony racing appears to be at an end both here and elsewhere in India. Only two races have been included for this class in the prospectus but should the entries be good enough more races will be provided. Likewise should entries for any other class prove good enough to frame more faces for that particular class his will be done from time to time through the season.

The Race Club is giving an allowance of R50 for each horse which are entered for at least three races at the meeting and which are brought direct to Madras from a distance of 500 miles or over.

MADRAS GRIFFIN SCHEME.

Stewards of the Madras Race Club have been considering carefully the problem of encouraging local owners as it is not a sound policy as far as filling races for the English horses is concerned to rely entirely on horses from other parts of India. A scheme was inaugurated last year under which 17 English thoroughbred 3 year olds were imported at first and 11 more later on. The price of these was guaranteed not to exceed R2,500 landed in Madras and in fact worked out to less. Members applied for their names to be entered for one or more of these and on their arrival those who applied drew for their horses in the presence of three stewards. Some of these horses have turned out very well not only in their own class for which races were given at Madras and Ootacamund but in open class also. The scheme has been found very popular among these concerned and more horses are likely to be imported in the near future.

NEW JOCKEYS.

Last year the Club brought out 4 Jockeys from England who all rode very creditably. The experiment will be repeated this year and six good light weight jockeys their names given below are expected here during the season: J. Beasley, J. T. Harding, J. T. Brown, Robertson, J. E. L. Harrison and C Gordon. All arrangements are in capable hands of Major H. A. Hildebrand, Secretary who is being ably assisted by Major W. S. E. Money, Assistant Secretary, Mr. Newman Sanders will again act as Judge during the season and Mr. H. F. Prynne as Assistant Judge, Major D. B Hale will be the Handicapper and Major H. A. Hildebrand Starter.

The following are the fixtures:

First Extra Meeting (2 days):

8th December (Wed.) and 11th December (Sat.)

Winter Meeting (5 days):

(1) 15th December (Wed.); (2) 18th December (Sat.); (3) 24th December (Fri.); (4) 28th December (Tues.) and (5) 1st January, 1927 (Sat.)

Spring meeting (4 days):

(1) 8th January, 1927 (Sat.); (2) 13th January (Thurs.) (3) 15th January (Sat.) and (4) 22nd January (Sat.)

Second Extra Meeting (5 days):

(1) 29th January (Sat.); (2) 2nd February (Wew.); (3); February (Sat.); (4) 9th February (Wed.); and (5) 12th February (Sat.)

Third Extra meeting (2 days):

(1) 16th February (Wed.) and (2) 19th February (Sat.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PARSI STUDENTS

The trustees of the Edulji Dinshaw charities have offered the Bombay University Rs 4,25,000 for the endowment of scholarships of secondary and higher technological education for the benefit of the Parsi community.

Pilot Vincent of the Air Service Company left on Thursday for Singapore by steamer "Elephanta." He expects to return to Rangoon next month in another seaplane. —A. P.

BOMBAY CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been following from this great distance the great controversy that is now going on in Bombay in relation to the electioneering campaign by the different parties. I am to-day concerned with the Assembly seats only where Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Dumasia are candidates, for two seats; the first is standing on behalf of the Congress, the other on behalf of the Responsivists, and the third without any label. As far as Mr. Jamnadas' candidature is concerned, I am sure the Bombay voters will solidly vote form him and maintain the Congress prestige. As the Congress has not put up another candidate I think the voters should lose no moment in coming to a decision in selecting the second best man. In my humble opinion, Mr. Jayakar's qualifications are far superior to those of Mr. Dumasia. There could be no comparison or two opinions about it. I write this letter lest in their zeal of defeating the Responsivists some voters may hatch up a plan to oust Mr. Jayakar. If the Congress had put up another candidate it would have been a question whether or not to support Mr. Jayakar. But matters as they stand, it is very necessary that all efforts and attention should be concentrated to see that Mr. Dumasia in preference to Mr. Jayakar does not get in. I know Mr. Jayakar personally and his sterling character and to lose him from the Council or Assembly and to shove in his place a person like Mr. Dumasia whose work in the Assembly we very well know, would be a colossal blunder.

I respectfully appeal to my community the Parsis not to be run away by the idea of communalism. Parsis are above communalism and they must vote for the best man. Parsis have to remember that their brethren, the Hindus, support the Parsis irrespective of community. Take the positive instance of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman who has been returned in the Bombay Council by a thumping majority of Hindu voters because the Hindus considered ability first, then community. Let us therefore return the compliment by voting for Mr. Jayakar who is the best amongst the two and show to to the world in these days of communalism that Parsis, though not keenly associated in politics, are at all times above communalism, which leads to the ruination of the country.—Yours, etc

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi.

Vasnewf, the Russian painter whose death is reported.

"MINOR COMMUNITIES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" report of last Sunday's meeting at the C. J. Hall is indeed tinged with humour.

(1) The "Times" calls that huge meeting "an utter fiasco"! Quite! But for whom? Not for Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas, who readily responded to the invitation of redering their record of work; but for the candidate who absented himself a second time on last Sunday! Who is that candidate please? Mr. Naoroji Dumasia of "Times of India"!

(2) The "Times" remarks, that the meeting was "a tame show"! Quite! For, no one made such an irresponsible statement, that Mr. Dumasia's record was good, nay better; and hence no one had rebuffs from the audience!

(3) The "clever manouvre" to which the "Times" refers was not that of the organisers of the meeting, but of some mischief-mongers, who are persistently carrying on a secret campaign, which has already been exposed by Mr. M. R. Jaykar. There is no compact between Messrs. Jaykar and Jamnadas to shut out Mr. Dumasia.

(4) There was not going to be any "battle" as the "Times" puts it. For each candidate had to submit his own record of work. The person, who "avoided the battle" was neither Mr. Mehta nor Mr. Jaykar; it was the modest Mr. Dumasia!

(5) And verily, the speeches were not "platitudenous homilies"—and in no case they touched Mr. Dumasia's similies, which drove the audience at the Curreney meeting to continuous laughter and applause till Mr. Dumasia resumed his seat!

However, if Mr. Dumasia has any record, worth the name, let him please publish it without delay.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PLEA FOR PURITY.

(BY M. K. GANDHI)

It is no longer possible for me to suppress the voluminous correspondence that is pouring in upon me in connection with the elections and incidentally with canvassing for Congress membership. A candidate for legislature membership writes.

"When I embarked upon this business I had no notion of what I was to be in for. My agents play false They attribute to me virtues which I do not recognise in myself. My opponents condemn me to vice I have never been guilty of. Therefore if I am elected it won't be I with the virtues and vices that I know to be in me, but some strange being with what virtues and vices the electors may be made to believe him to possess. If I dispense with all agency I feel that I would not be doing justice to the electors, to myself or to my party. I want a clean and a fair fight I have nothing personally against my opponent. I have pitted myself against him, because he represents a policy diametrically opposed to mine and naturally, therefore, I am interested in being elected. Can you show a way out or will you simply say that Council-going is wrong and I must retire? You may say so, if you like but that would be cold comfort to me. I want to know whether you can discover a method where by I can avoid the difficulties I have put before you. I do wish that I had not gone into this business at all. But that is a closed book. As a practical man I have to deal with things as they are and do the best I can in the circumstances.'

Another correspondent writes:

'Can you not as of yore prevent the frauds that are being perpetrated in the name of the Congress, and shall I say even in your name? For, though you have retired, it is not as if your name is not being used by both Congressmen and Non-Congressmen. You will say you have no power to prevent these frauds and that they were perpetrated even whilst you were actively guiding and shaping the Congress policy. That may be so. All the same you did not cease to guide How can you remain silent now when these frauds can be proved to exist? I can give you proofs if you want them.

'Here in my province, parties who are interested in packing the Congress—I am interested in packing the Congress—I can use no other word—are degrading the Congress name and with it the name of Khaddar till both stink in one's nostrils. Men are practically picked up in the streets, their subscriptions are paid for them and pieces of Khaddar are wrapped round them in order to fulfil the letter of the law of the Congress. Surely you can raise your voice against this debasing practice. If they do not believe in Khaddar or if they cannot get members who will wear Khaddar honestly, if they cannot get members who will gladly pay four annas what is the use of getting mere figure-heads, what is the use of getting their names registered and getting them to register their votes and then possibly allowing them to disappear altogether from the Congress platform or at any rate till another year comes upon them? Will these men or their representatives enable us to get Swaraj? Retirement or no retirement, we expect you at least to use your pen against these practices.'

A third correspondent writes:

Do you know that in my province shameful practices are being resorted to in order to register members? A man of loose character has got hold of women of ill-fame—I personally know at least one—and is using them or her for the work of canvassing members. She goes from door to door, appeals to the basest passions of mankind and gets members. Is this legal? Is this moral? What is the Congress worth when members are registered by these means?'

'I wrote to you some time ago asking you if it was right for respectable amateur dramatic associations to take in women of evil repute as actresses and you had sent me an emphatic 'no'. Are you prepared to justify the canvassing of Congress members by such women? And, if not, will you not say so publicly?'

A fourth correspondent sends me cuttings which show that candidates and their supporters appeal to subcommunal passions. He says:

"Hindu and Muslim divisions we have, but now we have an appeal to provincial and caste jealousies and passions, that is to say, voters are asked to vote for men belonging to their own province or to their own castes, and trades, and not for their intrinsic worth. It does not matter that A is infinitely superior to B in ability, industry, patriotism and all the virtues that go to make a man a fit citizen. Voters are asked to see whether a candidate belongs to their caste, their province or not."

(I) A fifth correspondent sends me cuttings containing speeches which I cannot reproduce, which almost beat Billings-gate.

A sixth tells me that money is being freely used which can only be described as bribery. Men who were never worth much are to-day getting handsome salaries merely because they can speak and because they are supposed to wield some influence in their own districts. They have no opinions of their own. Some of them are brazen-faced enough to own that they are only acting as agents and that they would champion any policy, as a lawyer champions for money any cause that he gets, irrespective of morals

I have been told that all these things are inevitable when a nation is rising from stupor. No doubt there is some truth in this. When people were thoroughly apathetic and only a few men were interested in running elections and running associations, impurities remained underground. Now that a large body of people are taking part in these public matters, the impurities which were hidden are coming to the surface. Unfortunately if all my correspondents are right there is not anything better left under the surface, in other words, impurities are not superficial but they are in the whole body itself. I should hope that things are not so bad and that the body is sound and that the statements made above are true only in isolated cases.

I do not know. I confess that I am not following the news-papers. Nor am I otherwise in touch with what is going on and it was for that reason that I have hitherto refrained from noticing the voluminous correspondence before me. But some of the correspondents are known to me. All of them have given me their names and addresses and some of them have offered to supply me with further particulars. Some of them have sent me newspaper cuttings in corroboration. I felt in the circumstances that I should be wrong if I did not even give a gist of this correspondence. I have digested it for what it is worth and present it for the serious consideration of workers all over India who are taking part in the elections, no matter to what party they belong. I draw the particular attention of all Congress workers to the painful allegations made. The latter must remember that the Congress creed is still unamended. The creed requires them to work for the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means. The resolutions require the absolute use of pure Khaddar on all Congress occasions. Let the Congress workers then not belie their creed or their resolutions. And if I have no creed for non-congressmen to draw attention to, I wish they would realise that without purity of public life, Swaraj is an impossibility.—Young India.

A scene from "The Printer's Devil," a film which will be screened this week at the Pathe Cinema, Royal Opera House.

URDU PERIODICALS.

"Urdu" (Aurangabad).—In the third quarterly issue for this year the place of honour is rightly given to a very thoughtful essay concerning Urdu poetry. The writer, Maulavi Masud Hasan Rizvi, Lecturer, Lucknow University, very successfully meets all objections that are generally, and sometimes foolishly, levelled against Urdu poetry by persons saturated with the principles of Western poetry. He deals wth his subject methodically and with a conviction that all is not wrong with the Urdu system of versification. His style is sincere and more or less convincing. He explains his case, rather at tedious length, by often quoting Mir, Ghalib, Sauda, Hali, Momin, Akbar and a few others, dismissing, at the same time, ordinary poets as mere commonplace. He admits that the old Urdu poetry had no message to give to the world, but vigorously pleads that in future it should be used to inflame patriotism and other noble sentiments in the hearts of the people, adding that the Urdu poetry of to-morrow should draw largely on the spring of Hindi poetry with its vast and varied imagery and similes and should not be wholly dependent in Persian and Arabic sources. This is a lesson which the present-day poets should take to heart. "The life and works of the late Imad-ul-Mulk Saiyed Husain Bilgrami" forms the subject-matter of an exceedingly readable contribution by M. Saiyed Hashimi. This number contains several poems of a very high order. The first describes the the fate of Rupa Mati, the beloved wife of Baz Bahadur Khan, after Malwa was conquered by Akbar's forces in 1560. The other is "Rup Chalisa" by Pandit Brij Mohan Kaifi and the third is headed "Moallim-ul-Malakut" (Satan) by the late Dr. Abdur Rehman of Bijnaur. Another entertaining piece of poetry is "Ahsas-e-Shabab," describing the mental and physical changes a young girl feels when ppassing through the period of adolescence. All these poems have been written in a style worthy of imitation by our poets. The life of Nobels Alfred, the founder of the Nobel prizes, will repay perusal. A few specimen pages of the translation of the Concise Oxford Dictionary are given. This is the first work of its kind in Urdu literature taken up by a band of zealous workers, and as such the editors invite criticism and suggestions from all those who really feel the necessity of a decent English-Urdu dictionary.

'Nigar" (Bhopal)"The Requsites of Poetry are discussed in a short readable article by Ashan-uz-Zafar in the October issue. The writer depends, very largely, for his conclusions on such Western thinkers as Johnson, Leigh Hunt and Wordsworth and gives prominence to the observations of the last-named poet on the subject. "India Under Ripon" is continued. In this instalment the author, W. S. Blunt, discusses his scheme of a Muslim University for Hyderabad which has, for all practical purposes, been realised in the present Osmania University. "Jawahir-e-Mujremana" "Sakkat-e-Ahd" and "Murtaza Jasus" are fine stories. In the 'Question and Answer' section an intelligent reader can find much food for thought. The note on "purdah" is full of suggestive ideas. The editor observes: "The time for shuting our women behind walls, like animals, is gone. The present times demand that they should be given freedom so that they may, after fortifying themselves with knowledge and good training, come out into the world and use them in the bringing up of their children and regain their lost health."

"Zamana" (Cawnpore).—The September number opens with an article headed "The Religion of Ghalib" in which the writer takes exception to the views of Hasrat & Azad on the subject and on the strength of quotations from Ghalib's poetical works and the Urdu-e-mualla (better) prpoclaims him to be a broad-minded shiah. Qurrat-ul-Ain the well-known Babi poetess of Persia, forms the subject-matter of a short article by Prof. Pretam Singh. Hers was a life of great ideals from which she did not swerve an inch in spite of the mental and physical tortures to which she was subjected before she was strangled to death. The drama, Karbala, is continued. The construction on Rana Pratab Singh is very inspiring. "Tange Wale Ki Bar," being the impressions of an ikka-driver, on Swaraj and other topics, will be found very entertaining.

"Alnazir" (Lucknow"—The September number contains some readable stories and poems by well-known writers. The place of honour is assigned, to an article, on the history of Arabia by Maulana Khalil ur Rehman, an Arabic scholar of great distinction and an authority on the history of Spain. He discusses the merits of the book originally written by a French historian, and translated in Arabic by Ali Pasha Mobarak, late Minister of Education, Egypt. It is now translated into Urdu by Abdul Ghafoor Khan and Maulvi M. Halim Ansari. The second important article is on "Anees and an aspect of his poetry" by Mr. Zur, B.A., in which he has ably dwelt upon the portrayal of women's character by Anees in his elergy. It is well worth the perusal and puts forth some new ideas hitherto unnoticed by admirers of Anees.

"Humayun" (Lahore).—The October number opens with a thoughtful article on the reform of the Urdu language by Maulana Waheeddin Salim, professor, Osmania University, Hyderabad, in which he has repudiated some of the charges brought against him in introducing new technical terms and coining fresh expressions to meet the growing need of the language. He rightly says that no language can develop without adding to its vocabulary according to the exigency of the time. It is detrimental to the interest of Urdu language to confine its scope to a united number of words that pass as 'current coins' at Delhi and Lucknow. Mr. Bashir Ahmad, the editor, continues his instructive and well-planned article on the influence of Islam on European civilisation. The magazine caters for readers of varied interest. There are three interesting stories and poems. An excellent picture of Aurangzeb's Darbar adorns the front page.

"Arabistan" (Bombay).—The October number is an improvement onp the previous issue so far as the range of article is concerned, but the get-up is certainly inferior. Amongst the contributions, 'Shab-e-Intizar" and "Jawani Diwani" are well-written stories. The poem Nur Manal by the editor will repay perusal. In this issue there are as many as four articles which are "to be continued," a pretice which look extremely awkward for a monthly as the readers have to wait unnecessarily for full one month.

"Baharistan" (Lahore).—In the October number no less than six articles have been contributed by the editor himself, all on different topics. One deals with the poetical works of an Afghan poetess, the other deals with the teachings of Mazdak, the Persian prophet of Bolshevism and socialism, and so forth. Maulvi Ihtishamuddin gives the first instalment of his essay on Padmani and the remaining instalments should be awaited with interest.

"Zaban" (Mangrol).—In the August issue the only articles worthy of any notice are the second instalment of Renan's lecture on "Islam and Science" and "Sonnet-writing" by Mr. M. Omar. In the last article the writer gives a brief history of sonnet-writing in English literature and then pleads that it should be adopted by our poets as a vehicle of thought.

A TRIAL LIFE READING FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The well-known Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful, and mentions the favourable and unfavourable periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:—

"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a trial reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself) the date, month, year and place of your birth and state whether you are Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 8 annas to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept., 1001P, Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3 annas.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, November 5.

The Northeast Monsoon is active in the southwest of the Bay of Bengal. Heavy rain has fallen in Madras Southeast. The weather has been dry elsewhere except for local falls in North Burma and South Malabar. Feeble western disturbance is causing cloud along the Frontier from Baluchistan to Kashmir.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Akyab three quarters; Minbu and Lashio a half; Trivandrum one; Tinnevelly five; Negapatam three-qaurters; Trichinopoly a half; Cuddalore three-quarters and Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 5th November 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.951 inches (.031 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 8.34 " (.023 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.006
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 67.2 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.6 degrees (2.2. above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (1.3 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent/
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 65"
Direction of wind at 8 a.m ENE
Velocity " " 15 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. the whole sky cloudy= 10) 0.

The scrutiny of nominations for the non-Mahomedan constituencies of the Assembly and the local Council was held at Patna on Wednesday. All the nomination papers in respect of Patna constituencies were found to be valid.—A. P.

H. H. the Maharajah of Nawanagar has donated £100 sterling for the Seamen's Hospital which has a special ward branch hospital at Tilbury for Indian seamen.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—FURTHER HEDGE SELLING.

LOCAL:—STEADY—LITTLE SHORT COVERING.

November 4.

Private Cables.

New York May highest 12.90 at 11-30 a.m. Lowest 12-80 at 12-22 p.m.

Liverpool.—Fossick's Bureau estimate crop 17,300,000 Bales.

Watkin's Bureau estimate crop 17(870,000 Bales. Think present prices will not be maintained.

AMERICANS.

—— BOMBAY, November 5.

Yesterday the New York market opened 7 points lower and improved in the beginning on some profit taking by the mears before the Bureau report, but closed at a decline of 7 to 12 points on further hedge selling.

It is now clear that the selling pressure is increasing in America and the so called trade and investment buying has very little effect and prices are showing easing tendency.

The next Bureau report is awaited and we have now received two more private estimates which show a substantial increase in the expected crop.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following further weakness in the prices of American Cotton, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 250-8 and gradually improved to Rs. 252 on general buying. At 2 p.m. prices were again weak and Broach A/M. was quoted Rs. 251½. Oomra D/J. stood at 237½ and March at 235/8 Bengals were quoted at 204/8 for D/J and Rs. 203-8 for March. To-day's Liverpool opened better at 1 points higher and towards the close, our market improved and closed steady as under:—

Broach A/M. 2521.
Oomra D/J. 238.
Oomra, March 236.
Bengal, D/J. 205.
Bengal, March 204.

Bombay, Nov. 5, 8 p.m.

On better Liverpool advices the Marwari Bazar opened for Murat business with Broach April/May quoted at Rs. 254/8. At this level some offices were reported free sellers and prices gape way. The latest quotation for Broach April/May was Rs. 252½ and the undertone was easy.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	Closing 4th Nov.	at 10.55 on 2nd	Noon Call on 2nd	Closing on 3rd	Difference
Spot	12.65	..	..	12.75	—20
Dec.	12 24	..	..	12.32	—8
Jan.	12.35	..	..	12 42	—7
Mar.	12.58	..	..	12.68	—10
May	12.81	..	..	12 92	—11
July	13 05	..	..	13.15	—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

	Closing 4 th Nov.	at 10 45 on 2nd	Closing on 3rd	Difference
Spot	12.32	..	12.38	—6
Jan.	12.36	..	12.44	—8
Mar.	12.53	..	12 63	—10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 4.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports 112,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain ~~15,389~~ bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 31,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 10 bales.

New York 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	12.39—.14
March	12.64—.11
May	12.87—.13

New York. Noon Call.—

January	12.37—.10
March	12.61—.09
May	12.84—.10

New Orleans, 10-45 a.m.—

January	12.40—.14
March	12.56—.15

Liverpool, Nov. 4.
To-day's closing

November	6.63—.06
December	6.66—.06
January	6.72—.06
February	6.74—.06
March	6.81—.05
April	6.83—.05
May	6.90—.05
June	6.92—.05
July	6.98—.05
August	7.01—.05
September	7.05—.05
October	7.08—.05
November	7.08—.05
Middling Spot	6.88—.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.
To-day's closin

November	13.40
December	13.15—.02
January	13.00—.02
February	12.97
March	12.95+.03
April	12.93+.03
May	12.90+.03
June	12 88+.03
July	12.85+.03
August	12.83+.03
September	12 93+.03
October	13.68+.03
November	13 05+.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	15.00—.30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Scinde, Good	4.75—.15
Scinde, Fully Good	5.05—.15
Scinde, Fine	5.35—.15
Bengal, Good	4.85—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	5.15—.15
Bengal, Fine	5.45—.15
Oomra, Good	5.60—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	5.90—.15
Oomra, Fine	6.20—.15
Broach, Good	5.45—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	5.85—.15
Oomra, Fine	6.25—.15

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 4.

Barletta Rosso, per 63 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 54/-.
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 55/-.
Market: Dull.
Wheat, Australian.—
Jan/Feb shipment value 57/6.
Market.—Dull.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Nov/Dec shipment offered 59/-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
November shipment Liverpool paid and sellers 58.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17:5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £16:5.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment offered £15 5/8.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment paid £14:15.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment nominal £18 1/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery buyers 29/10½.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 30.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt. 17/6 Dec.
Jan/March per cwt. 17/9.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/10.3/4.

PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. shipment value £7-3/4.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £16.1/4.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment nominal £17-7/8.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment quoted £19.1/2.
Dec/Jan. shipment quoted £18-5/8.

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—16-3/8.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-1/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-1/8d.

METALS.

London, Nov. 4.

Copper, English Best Selected £64 1/2.
Copper, Braziers, 73 1/2.
Yellow Metal, £68 1/2.
Spelter, Hard, £30 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Guage, £17 5/8.
Tin Block, £299.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov. 4.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1½	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper American	1½	58 4 0
Copper American	1 2/4	58 4 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		27 0 0
Panchteka joint		54 0 0
Copper, English Bars		40 0 0
Brass Bars		75 4 0
Pat Klai		24 0 0
Lead country		26 0 0
Lead Rangooni		54 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4 to 1	53 8 0
Koger Brass	1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	53 8 0
German Copper	1½ to 1¾ to 2	57 12 0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	58 4 0
English Copper	3/4 to 2	57 12 0

SILVER & GOLD MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 5

Owing to better advices from London, our market opened steady and remained fluctuating within a narrow range for the whole day and closed as under:—

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ready:—57/10.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 57/4, at 6 p.m. 57/4.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/9, at 6 p.m. 55/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/8.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/10.
Tone:—Market quiet.

London, Nov. 4.

Silver—China buying. Bazaars bought and sold. Market close uncertain.

To-day's price.
Spot 24 11/16
Forward 24 7/16

London, Nov. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11 1/2.

London, Nov. 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 3/4 per cent
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ready:—21/8.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/9, at 3 p.m. 21/7/9.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 4

Demand Bills 484.06

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20 1/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £118 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 3/8.
National Bank £47 3/8.
National Bank £47 3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84 5/8.
Conversion Loan £74 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent £59 1/2.
Consols £54 1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £99 5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 4.

T T Berlin on London 20.37 7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 3/4.
T T Brussel on London 34.83.
T T Madrid on London 31.94.
T T Milan on London Unreceived.
T T Berne on London 25.13.
T T Paris on London 144.13.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Nov. 4.

Total Bullion £152,800,000.
Public Deposits £19,200,000.
Other Deposits £103,100,000
Government Securities £35,400,000.
Other Securities £36,400,000.
Notes and Coin £33,000,000.
Currency Notes Outstandaing £270,600,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 27.01 per cent.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

BOMBAY, November 5.

To-day there was not very important business passing in both the markets and prices ruled steady throughout the whole day and closed as under:—

Linseed May Rs. 9-11-6.
Wheat January Rs. 8-0-0
Wheat May Rs. 7-6-6.

PIECE GOODS.

GOOD MURAT SALES EXPECTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 5.

We have to report similar conditions as those that prevailed at the Calcutta cloth market on the Lucky Day. Practically very little or no sales are reported of English cloth on Diwali day at Murat time. Generally a large forward business is looked particularly at this time of the year, but at present no important business is possible on account of the following reasons. Firstly the local stocks are still very heavy and as the buying capacity of this country is reduced to a very low ebb owing to the unfavourable exchange and the continued declining prices of the raw materials. Secondly due to the largest American crop, there is no confidence in prevailing prices and it is expected that with the termination of the Coal Strike in England, there are chances of heavy production and prices may have a sagging tendency.

The prices given below are more or less nominal in the absence of any important business and they show an easing tendency. Specially Grey Jaconets show a fall of one to two annas. Liepmann's No 1500 White Shirtings are also easy at Rs. 17/8/0 with little enquiry.

During the course of the week in was reported that the chances are in favour of an early end of the Coal Strike in England but so far nothing definite is known. Lancashire on the better prospects of the strike, showed good undertone and it is cabled that the Spinners are selling more than production.

The general outlook is that there are few chances of good business in the near future and we believe unless the prices of the American cotton stabilize or improve, a hand to mouth policy on the part of the traders is likely to continue for some time to come. We may mention that there exists some dispute between the dealers and an important importing firm, which has retarded business to a certain extent.

Local mills cloth has shown better reading and it is estimated that something like 40 to 50 thousand bales will be sold at Murrat time. Reports of actual sales will take a day or two but, our information goes to point that out of the abovementioned total half the quantity will be of Grey and the balance of Fancy. Further our enquiry goes to show that something like 8 to 10 thousand bales of Currimbhoy's group; and equal quantity of Century, Dyeings and the same quantity for Sassoon group is possible. There are 82 Mills in this city and taking a minimum sale for each of them, we are of opinion that the total will easily reach to about 40,000 bales. The above sales are reported to fetch the prices between Rs. 0/13/0 and Rs. 0/13/6. It is understood that still there exists a slightly bearish feeling in some quarters and if the prices show a little drop there is every possibility of a big business.

The Japanese cloth is more or less neglected. The prices of Greys and "Elephants" Drills show some important drop of about 4 to 8 annas and some Bond business is reported at lower prices. The sales of Japnese cloths are likely to reach only a total of 4 to 5 thousand bales at Murat time.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	9	0 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	11	0 0
„ No. 33,000	..45×		
„ No. 2800	37×		
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	9	0 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	10	0 0
„ No. 16000	.. ..	10	8 0
„ No. 17000	.. ..	11	0 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	9	0 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..	11	0 0
Dewhursts B.B.B	..38×38 1/2..	16	0 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	14	0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	.....	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 33	9	0 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	9	0 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48 51×38	14	8 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	17	2 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	15	8 0

GREY JACONETS

Raili No. 18 ..	..45×22	6	0 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	5	5 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	5	0 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	5	8 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17	0 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	22	8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	7	4 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	8	0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	8	12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	9	8 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	6	2 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	
„ No. 166	..39×20	7	0 0
„ No. 818	..38×20	7	2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	4	0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12	12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	5	10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	2	8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	3	0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	3	8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	4	0 0
„ 1K-4K38' ,43" 48" 53×18 Aug.			
„ No. 95	..58×20	6	0 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..	
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..	
„ No. 775	..40×18	4	2 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	4	6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	5	2 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	5	2 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	6	2 0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	..

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..	..
„ No. 6181	.. „	3	0 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	..
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	..
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	4	6 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	'28×18	3	8 0
„ No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36×18	6	12 0
„ TipooW/WWW34	×18	4	7 0
„ No. 50000	.. „	4	11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		4	15 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..	..
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	..	..
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	2	15 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820			
"Motor Car"		2	15 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38 0 Net		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×..40 „	13	8
„ 5151 „	44×0038 „	11	0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „	..	..
„ 5544 „	44×38 „	.....	
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	15	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7	12
"9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7	12 0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	13	12 0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	11	0 0

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RLY LINE

A Trichinopoly correspondent reports the formation of a new company known as Pollachi Annamalai Light Railway Co. Ltd., to provide funds for the construction and equipment of the Light Railway on 2'' 6'' Gauge in the District of Coimbatore. The new line will run a length of 23 miles South Westwards from Pollachi connecting with Annamalai ropeway in the foot of the hills. This Company was registered on 25th October at Coimbatore and the Board of Directors includes several well-known Indians. The line will be constructed, worked and maintained by the Agency of the Madras Provincial Railway Co., Ltd.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS IN 1926.

	Dec. Delivery 3-11-25	Jan. Delivery 3-12-25	Feb. Delivery 4-1-26	March Delivery 3-2-26	April Delivery 3-3-26	May Delivery 6-4-26	June. Delivery 3-5-26	July. Delivery 3-6-26	August. Delivery 3-8-26	Sept. Delivery 3-8-26	October. Delivery 3-9-26	Nov. Delivery 4-10-26	Dec. Delivery. 2-11-26
B. Dyeing	804½	826–4	852½	893–12	960	902¼	896¼	890	892½	916½	933½	881¼	867½
Fazal	811–4	828–12	830	858–8*	927–8	857–8	850	841¼	840	901½	906½	861½	871¼
Century	390	390	415	428–12	438–12	387–8	371¼	373½	361¼	391¼	381½	370	363¼
Pearl	425	430	462½	491–4*	562½	495	483–8	470	456–4	502½	483½	490	510
New Great	266–4	271–4	296¼	322–8	377–8	317½	333	306¼	283–12	317½	310	310	310
Nagpur	440–4	449–8	462½	476–4	522–8	501¼	491¼	515	507½	532½	537½	541¼	521¼
Swadesh	443–12	432½	443–12	478–12	515	500	480	485	473–12	515	515	510	478*
Simplex	103–12	136–4	153–12	148–12	160	145	140	112½	107½	115	142½	132½	127–8
Indore	365	377–8	393¾	400	406¼*	387½	383–12	386¼	392½	385	381¼	375	352–8
Crescent	102–8	197–8	196¼	201¼	227–8	192½	195	182½	168¾	195	182½	177½	172½
Tata Hydro	833–12	872–8	898¼	921¼	962½	940	950¼	988*	1020	1036¼	1072½	1091¼	1026¼
„ Ordinary	113¼	11	15¾	16½	16½	16¾	9504			1030	1030	1030	* 634
„ Deferred	42½	41¼	47½	46¼	46¼	45	21–10	25–8	28	80	58–8	57–4	215
Imperial B.	1430	1455	1475	1437½	1482½	1495	48–12	62–8	80	1682½	81–14	198–12	223–12
							1575	1685	1682½	1602½	1470	1477½	1470

* EX DIVIDEND.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

To-day in the evening, the Bombay Stock Exchange opened for Murat business. The opening prices were generaly easy and the market presented an appearance of a fall, but soon improved a bit on general buying, pouring in from all quarters. This buying was not very effective and prices did not show any improvement. Later on continued selling prices gradually kept on declining till the close.

Dyeings opened at 895 and dropped to 885/12. Fazal opened at 880 and weakened to 862/8. Tata Hydros opened at 1010 improved to 1030 but closed weak at 1018/12. Tata Ordinary closed easy at 61/12 and Deferred opened at 225 and showed a smart fall and closed 207/8. The general sentiment is against the market and it is hoped that there will be a gradual fall in the prices of shares.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, November 5

Ahmedabad					411 1/4
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing			875	861-4	857-8 858-12
Century					361 4
Central India					518-12
Colaba Land					130
Crescent					171-4
Edward Sassoon					
Fazulbhoy				8.0	62-8
Finlay					
Globe					
Gokak					
Indian Bleaching					177-8
Indore Malwa					362-8
Kohinoor					1145
Madhowjee					110-4
Mathuradas					110
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					108-12
New Great					288-12
Pearl					406-4
Pabany					
Phoenix					37 4
Simplex					125
Swadeshi					475
Swan Mills					145
Tata Mill					121-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					221-4
Bombay Steam					108-12
Bundi Cement					
Central India Mining					27
Indian Cement					108-12
Katni Cement Ord.					107-8
Shivarajpur					46-12
Tram Co. Ord.					129 6
Tata Hydro			1015	1030	1018-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord				64-4	61-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def					225-207-8
Govtt. paper 3/8 per cent					77 7-6
Gov. paper 5 per cent					108-4-6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Gathering in honour of Sir P. Thakurdas, Mulji Jetha Market Hall, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 7.

Election meeting at Matunga, (G. I. P.) King's Circle, 6 p.m., Mr. Horniman presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. Kher, Khadilkar, Ginwala and others.)

Bhai Bhij: Hindu Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, November 10.

Garden party to meet Sir P. Thakurdas, Chaupatty Bandstand 5.30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

TEJPAL—Seth Goverdhandas Goculdas Teipal died at Ville-Parle at his residence at 11 a.m. Uttamana ceremony on Sunday, 7th November at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) in his residence.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia, vie Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Sunday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 4.30 a.m. on the 4th instant.

PORT TRUST DOCK STAFF UNION.

The ceremony in connection with the official recognition of the above Union will be performed at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and officers, the band of the 1st. Bn. 4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. S. S. Mehta, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9.15 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "The Doctrine of Suffering."

The "Dhammrpada" class also will meet at 8.30 a.m. on the same day as usual.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda will conduct a public class in English on the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa at the Ashrama, Khar to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a public class on the Bhagvat Gita at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to day (Saturday).

TO MEET SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

The Bombay Shroff Association will meet Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) to honour him for the invaluable services rendered by him as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

The Hindu New Year's day will be celebrated by the Mandal at "Mani Nagar Niwas" Panalal Terraces. Grant Road. to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakawadi, Girgaum, Bombay, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when Shreemn Pandit Mayashanker Acharya Gurukul Andheri will deliver a lecture on "Philosophy of Upanishadas."

SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT IN GOLVALAS' BATH.

In aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Messrs. Dady and Framrose C. Golvala will give a grand Swimming entertainment at heir Victoria Swimming Bath at Back Bay n Saturday (20th instant) and Sunday (21st ist.) at 4.30 p.m. A large number of embers belonging to the various communi-es, including several young ladies, will per-rm a number of wonderful swimming feats. izes will be awarded to deserving mem-rs. The proceeds of the two exhibitions ll be given to the said fund. Admission be it by tickets only.

AND AT DADAR MATUNGA COLONY.

he band of the 1st. Bn. 4th Bombay Grenaers will play a programme of music at Dar Matunga Colony as per programme overleaf to-morrow (Sunday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.)

der the auspices of the F. Ward Congre Committee, a public meeting will be held at King's Circle, (G. I. P. Ry.) to-morw (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in connection with the forthcoming elections, when Mr. B. Horniman will preside. Messrs. Jivraj ehta, F. J. Ginwala, B. G. Kher, K. P. Khadilkar, B. N. Meisheri, Jivraj Ucnsey nd others will address the meeting.

Uder the Rugby Union rules on Thursday the Rugby County Championship Warwickshire beat the East Midlands by 5 pots to 3 at Nuneaton, and Middlesex eat the Eastern Countries by pointto 51 at Norwich.

TheOxford University beaf Gloucester b 13 points to 3 and Neath beat Swana by 10 points to 3.—Reuter's Speci.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE INDIA.

With the flash of the first scene of "The Printer's Devil", which started on Saturday for a week's showing at the Royal Opera House, one can easily see that here is something really refreshing—something different from the ordinary run of pictures. It is one of those time-honoured stories that we all love to see—one that reminds us of youth and care—free days and brings back happy memories. We eagerly follow Brick Hubbard, the freckle-faced youngster who is employed in a newspaper press room as printer's devil, and smile as he goes about his manifold duties always with an eye for fun and an ear for humour.

The story tells how this boy befriends Sidney Fletcher, who was robbed on the outskirts of the town, Briggsville. Sidney later buys the Briggsville Gazette in order to stay in the town permanently, as he has fallen in love with Vivian Gates, the daughter of the local banker. Young "Brick" then sets about to further the romance, and he does it with a vengeance.

The picture is tinged with homely humour, and in the tricks and capers of the fun-loving boy we see ourselves again as we were years ago, when we went off to school with our books under our arms, hoping against hope that "teacher" would be absent.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Lionel Barrymore, America's most distinguished star, and a supporting cast of popular and competent players will arrive by the celluloid route to-night for a seven days' appearance at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road). The occasion is the first local presentation of the Chadwick Picture Corporation's motion picture production of the Erelmann-Chatrian stage classic, "The Bells."

"The Bells," which provided Sir Henry Irving, one of the greatest actors of all time with his outstanding role of Mathias, which part Barrymore essays in the screen version, is an immortal stage classic. Produced first in the United States by Irving, who scored his greatest triumphs in it, it has since served as the vehicle for several of the most aristocratic of the stage elite. After many seasons in both the largest cities and the most remotest hamlets of the country, "The Bells," was most enthusiastically received when it was revived on Broadway this season.

A great drama that is a true reflection of life, "The Bells" is a play that merits the perpetuity that this Barrymore screen production will give it. Lionel Barrymore, the dominant figure of a family that, for generations, has represented the best in the American theatre, seems perhaps the best fitted of all modern players for the great responsibility that the picturizing of this classic has vested in him.

Associated with Barrymore in the interpreting of "The Bells" for the screen are several screen actors whose past achievements indicate that they may be counted on for splendid performances in this drama which demands so much of its players. Among these are Edward Phillips, Lola Todd, Gustav von Seyfertitz, Otto Lederer, Boris Karloff, Fred Warren, Caroline Frances Cooke and Lorimer Johnston.

The programme includes a two-reel Century Comedy. A thrilling Romance" featuring Wanda Wiley.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Elaborate sets, eloquent of luxury; sets indicative of poverty; stunning gowns; beautiful women; fine acting by star and supporting cast. Such are the principal factors that go to make a great motion picture of "Fifth Avenue Models," Universal-Jewel starring Mary Philbin, which opens to-night at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). Other factors are fine photography, good directions, and many intimately human touches, and, of course, a good logical story. The little star, always winsome and appealing, in this picture she demonstrates that she can be far from demure if the occasion demands it. There are two opportunities for her to display herself as a quick tempered, combative young person who feels that her rights and reputation have been assailed. And so into the fray she goes, once scorning by what on the speaking stage would be words, and once by strength of hands and feet in bitter physical combat.

It is the screen version of "The Best in Life," a best seller written by Muriel Hine, and tells the dramatic love story of a girl who supports herself and father by working as a seamstress in the shop of afashionable modiste. The love interest is between the girl and a young man of wealth who sees her at a style show where she is a mannequin.

The remainder of the cast, which in its entirety is of unusual magnitude, has not so much to do but does that little exceedingly well. They are Robert Brower, Helen Lynch, Jean Hersholt, Ruth Stonehouse, George B. Williams, Mike Donlin, Bob MacKenzie and Lee Moran, Svend Gade directing.

The programme includes a two-reel Buster comedy.

PRECIOUS CINEMA.

"The Pay-Off", which comes to the Precious Cinema (Lamington Road to-night and this week) is a melodrama built about the effort of a girl to carry a payroll through a andit-infested country in an effort to sac the construction of a huge dam. If she doesn't get the money through, the workers will quit and her father's fortune will be lost. The girl's perils, like those of Pauline, are said to be hair-raising in their excitement.

The cast includes Dorothy Drew, Otis Harlan, Robert McKim, Helen Foster, J. Gordon Russell, Edward Davis, Charles Delany, and Stephen Carr. The production, made by W. T. Lackey, was directed by Del Henderson, and is distributed by Ellbee Pictures. Dorothy Drew, heroine of a score of melodramas, appears as a girl who has to fight her way through endless perils to a big dam being built out in the country. She carries a payroll that a gang of bandits are after Bing, bang, zip! She is hurled down a cliff in a flaming automobile, she has to swing herself on a cable and shoot three hundred feet from the tower of the dam to rescue her lover who is on the other side of the chasm, and she remains the centre of a series of plots and counterplots that swirl about the construction job.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Moulvi Qutbuddin and others of the Central Khilafat Committee addressed a largely-attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madanpura at Husein Bagh on Friday night on the work of the Central Khilafat Committee and the necessity of Muslim education.

Moulvi Qutbuddin during the course of his speech said that the Indians Muslims it was that inspired the Egyptians to follow the path they were following to attain freedom and stressed for Muslim education.

Moulana Shaukat Ali spoke about the work of the Central Khilafat Committee and the Hedjaz Question in which connection he said that Sultan Ibn Saud could never be recognised as the King of Hedjaz as that Holy land could not be ruled over by a King. He also appealed to support the candidature of Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji for the Legislative Assembly.

Messrs. Quamer Ahmed and Abdul Rauf Khan also addressed the meeting which dispersed late in the night.

A fuller report will appear in our next issue).

THE LUXURY TRAIN.

The Indian Imperial Mail service or what is ralled in travelling parlance the luxury travel train was inaugurated on Friday morning before a large admiring crowd from Ballard Pier to Calcutta conveying first class passengers who arrived by the English mail boat "Ranchi." The train is exquisitely painted bearing coats of arms of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways as well as of P. and O. S. N. Co. Besides comfortable beds all modern comforts and arrangements are carried out for the convenience of the passengers so that they may feel the least fatigue while travelling.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF CRACKERS

The second case of death due to firing of crackers was heard by the City Coroner on Friday morning when an inquest was held touching the death of a three-year old Hindu girl named Shantibai. The first case was recorded only last week.

In this case Shantibai who resided with her parents at Fanaswadi was firing crackers in her room on Monday morning when suddenly her clothes caught fire and her mother came to her assistance and put out the fire. She was treated at home by Dr. Popat Prabhuram but did not recover from the effects of the extensive burns and died on Thursday.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A DANGEROUS REMEDY.

An unfortunate accident to a young Mahomedan woman which proved fatal was heard by the Coroner on Friday. It appeared from the evidence that Kharinush (2) was living with her husband on the first floor of a house near Mustan Tank. As she was suffering from rheumatism she used to massage her feet with petrol. On Monday last as about midnight while applying petrol near a kerosine oil lamp her clothes caught fire and she raised and alarm. Her husband Abdul Rehman immediately came to her rescue and poured a bucketful of water, but the fire was not extinguished. In the meantime in confusion Khairunish threw herself down from the window on the pavement below. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Thursday.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MEETING POSTPONED.

The meeting which was called by the B. P. C. C. on Friday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya where Mr. S. G. Warty was going to speak on University election and the people's case against Dr. P. R. Paranjpye was indifinitely postponed owing to Mr. Warty's sudden illness.

BRUNEMR, NR FOUND SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, November 4.

Roscoe Brunner's daughter Shelagh is married to Prince Ferdinand of Liechtenstein. The tragedy occurred at their daughter's house in the absence of the latter and her husband in the continent. Roscoe Brunner and his wife were staying there i order to supervise, and were furnishing their residence in the neighbourhood which Brunner had recently purchased. Brunner resigned the Chairmanship of the firm recently owing to illhealth.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON CRISIS.

MR. MEYER ON STABILISING PRICES.

FAILURE OF FINANCING CORPORATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Washington.—Mr. Meyer, Chairman of Coolidge's Cotton Relief Committee interviewed by Reuter said, he was confident that cottongrowers would weather the present crisis and the withdrawal of four million bales and the reduction of 1927 acreage which the committee approved would tend to stabilise prices and restore confidence in the consuming trades.

He declared that the nine privately organised state financing corporations had been formed with capitalisation sufficient to enable ample borrowing. Mr. Meyer foresaw the prospect of these organisations becoming permanent.—Reuter's Special.

POWERS' PROTEST.

"VIOLATION OF TREATIES".

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Peking.—The Ministers of all the Powers concerned have jointly protested to the Chinese Government against the Canton, Shuntung and other authorities in China, levying certain taxes on foreign trade, declaring that this is in direct violation of the treaties. The Ministers have instructed their senior consuls to lodge similar joint protests to the Canton and Tsinanfu Powers and are also individually protesting to the Canton Government.

It is reported from Canton that Ligaterman's Union has decided to refuse to load or unload British goods after November 8. —Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY IN LONDON.

RUGBY, Nov. 4.

Arrangements are now complete for the chief ceremony in Whitehall, London, in connection with the anniversary of the Armistice Day next Thursday, which, as in the former years, will be celebrated throughout the Empire by religious services and the observance of two-minutes' silence. Accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and other members of the Royal family, the King will lay a wreath at the Cenotaph, and will be present during the brief service that will be conducted there. Surrounding the Cenotaph will be the representative detachments of the fighting services, the mercantile marine and ex-service men.—B. O. W.

UNIQUE SIGHT IN ENGLISH RACING

LONDON, November 4.

Windsor.—Bookmakers early posted pickets for the purpose of peacefully persuading visitors not to pay for admission, telling them they would not be able to bet. Bills were handed round containing the following: "British sportsmen, re bets tax. As a protest against the most unfair tax on the turnover, we ask you to refrain from attending all race meetings until tax is made workable for every one."

Half an hour before the racing, a few of the silver ring bookmakers passed the turn-stiles and commenced business. Tattersall's was completely devoid of bookmakers. Only four people paid the entrance fee, the others present being members. Attendance in the silver ring was about 350. To the regular racegoer the sight was extraordinary. Racing had never seen such an atmosphere before in this country.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. SLADEN ACQUITTED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Rome.—Mrs. Sladen who is alleged to have commented against Signor-Mussolini in a restaurant at Volsasca was tried on the 18th October and acquitted.—Reuter's Special.

DERAILMENT ON M. & S. M. RLY.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Belgaum, M. and S. M. Railway wires under date, November 5th:—

At 1-30 hours to-day 2 wagons of the 93 up goods train were derailed and five wagons capsized at mile 15/2, bteween Khanapur and Gunji, on Malaprabha bridge causing considerable damage to the wagons and the permanent way. The cause was a broken axle bar. The wagons' spring was found lying about ten yards before the south end of the bridge. Transhipment is by a temporary passage over the Malaprabha river close by. No. 3 up passenger which was to leave Londa at hours is detained at Londa. The capsized wagons completely block the southern entrance and central girder of the bridge. —A. P.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Macia has been arrested in Eastern Pyreness with seventeen of his "general staff."

A Madrid Communique says that a number of arrests have been made in Spain in connection with the plot across the frontier.

HALDESHEIM, Nov 5.

Otto Schlesinger and Willy Weber have been sentenced to death. The third man Walter Weber as accessory before the crime has been sentenced to two years imprisonment.—Reuter Special.

Though illness of Sir George Buchanan retrads somewhat the work of Back Bay Inquiry Committee the main features of the report are being considered. It is hoped that Sir George Buchanan will be able to complete his evidence within the next 10 days and the report will be realy by the end of November.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 5.

The Southern troops have occupied Kiukiang and Kiangs the base of General Sun Chuan Fang, Shanghai Dictator and heavy firing has occurred around Foreign concession. But British naval ratings have landed and everything is quiet at present.

Mr. Clive, the New British Minister has arrived here at Teheran.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Stockholm.—In the presence of the King's of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the uncles of the bride, the King of Belgium and a scoree of other royalties and twelve-hundred guests, the marriage of Princess Astrid of Sweden to the heir of Belgian throne Leopold, Duke of Brabant, took place with simple ceremony carried out in the ancient throne room by the burgomaster of Stockholm. The religious ceremony will be held at Brussels on 15th November. There was a gala dinner later at which the principal dish was reindeer meat brought from Lapland.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH FINANCE.

COMMITTEES' FINDINGS.

RUGBY, Nov. 4.

An exhaustive examination of the British system of national finance has now been completed by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Colwyn. The Committee as set up by Mr. Philip Snowden, who as the then Chancellor of Exchequer in 1924, and its terms of reference were to consider and report on the national debt and incidence of existing taxation with special reference to their effect on trade, industry, employment and national credit. It is understood that the Committee's findings are embodied in two reports which will shortly be handed to the Chancellor of Exchequer. Newspapers state that the majority report deals with the general financial system in a way that is in accord with the generally accepted principles and recommends only minor alterations and adjustments in the existing methods of taxation. It is stated that the report signed by the minority will not in the existing circumstances recommend the imposition of a capital levy, but will declare that it is the practical method of reducing taxation. Its success however must depend largely on its general acceptance by the nation, not as a political creed but as a financial expediency.—B. O. W.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN IRAQ.

WHO IS TO FORM NEW CABINET?

BAGHDAD, November 5.

A remarkable political situation has arisen in Iraq in consequence of the resignation of the cabinet following a defeat of the Government's nominee for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The adverse vote was due to the defection of fifteen Kurdish members who have now apologised to the late Premier explaining that when they voted against the Government candidate, they were actuated purely by personal reason and had no idea that his defeat would involve the cabinet's resignation. The late Premier while accepting the explanation refuses to form a new cabinet unless the King consents to the dissolution and a general election. In the meantime telegrams have been sent to Jafar Pasha, Iraq's representative in London, inviting him to return to Baghdad and endeavour to form the cabinet. It is reported that Jafar regards the proposal with some misgivings.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

RUGBY, Nov. 4.

A sertes of demonstration flights by de Havilland Hercules three-engined aircraft, which will operate on the new air route from Egypt to India were carried out yesterday. By the end of the next week the first of the five machines ordered by the Imperial Airways for this service should be in experimental operation between London and Paris. Hercules is the first British passenger machine, specially designed for work in the tropics, and its noticeable feature is the special arrangements made for the comfort of passengers. Not only is the cabin ventilated to a greater extent than usual, but special air-scoop is provided which filters the air for circulation throughout the interior.

Men and Matters

COCAINE TRAFFIC.

We have heard with satisfaction that since the publication of our article on cocaine and the method of its traffic in the city, the Excise authorities have taken steps to establish a "bandobust" the Bhendy Bazaar area which had been neglected by them. One method of fencing successfully with the traffickers of the drug, would be the payment of more handsome rewards to police officers who go out of their way to bring the big men to book, since the task of investigation in this direction belongs more properly to the Excise Department.

* * * * *

Hitherto the rewards paid to police officers have been so meagre that they feel the game is hardly worth the candle. Now this is not playing fair since every labourer is worthy of his hire. Informants must be treated to liberal doses of "backsheesh" before they are inclined to loosen their tongues and these gratuities have to be paid by the officer from his own pocket, as he gets no grant from his Department. Government also reap a handsome profit by the sale of the confiscated drug. Both on grounds of principles and expediency more substantial rewards should be granted and promotions distributed more freely following the practice obtaining in London, New York and other European cities.

* * * * *

A familiar feature of the night life of Bombay is the gossipping of people around teashops late at night or even till the small hours of the morning. Some teashops put up their shutters by 11 p.m., others are allowed to remain open till 1 a.m. The type of people who loiter about these shops beyond the hour of mid-night generally belong to the class of loiterers, gossipers and other betel-chewing idlers. Their perpetual humming and hawing are a standing source of worry and annoyance to the residents of the locality but the evil does not end there.

* * * * *

It is a matter of common experience to those familiar with the police courts that a large number of cases of disorderly behaviour, assault, hurt, sometimes with dangerous weapons, have their origin at these restaurants with the "hotelwalla" figuring as a convenient witness for some party. In the Mandvi dacoity case which is now before the courts it was in evidence that the rendezvous of the looters was a Mogul teashop. We believe that the Commissioner of Police is seriously considering the question of imposing an earlier time limit to the hour of closing of these shops.

* * * * *

Evidence before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee: "Sir Frederick Hopkinson pointed out that Sir Lawless Helpless (pronounced Hepper) had stated that he had never interfered with the carrying out of the work....." The idea! that any one should accuse Sir *Lawless Helpless* of having anything to do with the carrying out of the work when the fact remains for all to see that the work was never carried out and never can be!

* * * * *

Evidence continued:—"It was extraordinary he said that no one had cleared up the position....."

Cleared up the position! What next? Next they would actually find the reclamation completed! But the dredgers are not meant to do anything so obvious!

* * * * *

A Parsi correspondent draws attention to a very objectionable illustration that is published along with the advertisement for ointment by a local bonesetter The advertisement appeared in the issue of Saturday (30th Oct.) and the previous Saturday (Oct. 23) of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" which, as is well-known, is largely circulated in Parsi homes. The correspondent adds that perhaps its editor, Mr. P. J. Murzban, is too busy with his Council election propaganda to pay attention to such a matter.

* * * * *

"To-morrow is the anniversary of our wedding. Is there anything that would please you."

"Yes. A divorce!"——

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

JANUARY.

	November 5th, 1926
Previous Closing Rate	6.72
To-day's Opening Rate	6.73+.01
To-day's Closing	6.72 unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate	12.35
Difference	—.07

NEW YORK MARKET

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

NEW YORK.

	November 5th, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	12.35
To-day's Opening Rate	.2127—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	12.33—.02
Sewri closed	

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Nov. 5.
Previous Closing	6.72
To-day's Expectation	6.69
To-day's Opening	6.73
Difference	+.01

Opinion: No faith in higher prices.

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(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

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GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

To-day being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Sunday.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

The Diwali is a day of rejoicing, of lights and crackers, of smiles and greetings. It is primarily a Hindu holiday, but the holiday mood is so catching that Muslims and Parsis, Christians and Jews all fraternise with the Hindus. To the Hindu commercial community the Diwali is a New Year's day. On this day, having taken stock of the work of the past year, they invoke blessings for a prosperous happy new year and exchange felicitations among themselves. Claiming, as we do, to belong to all communities, Hindu and Muslim, commercial and political, we tender to all these our cordial greetings for a happy and prosperous new year. There is now a feeling of depression in commercial quarters and a feeling of bitterness in political circles. Let the Diwali lights scatter the gloom of depression and let the good wishes of this season banish the bitterness. Let us, in the words of the poet, "ring out the ancient forms of party strife and ring in the nobler modes of life." And, as the same poet said:

Let Whig and Tory stir their blood;
There must be stormy weather;
But for some true result of good
All parties work together.

What can be a nobler cause for all parties to work together than the liberation of three hundred millions of people from the thraldom of a foreign yoke? The very magnitude and grandeur of the task should hush all petty differences. Nothing can bring home to one the supreme need of united action better than the past history of the Congress itself. It was unity that preserved the Congress in its early years against the onslaughts of the bureaucracy. It was the union of the Moderates and the Nationalists that compelled the authorities to unsettle what was regarded as the settled fact of Bengal partition. On the other hand, the Surat split soon convinced all that neither party could make any headway by itself. Again they rallied and wrested from Government the first instalment of Reforms. It was unity, again, among most leaders that enthused the masses during the great days of Non-co-operation. We have recently lost that unity both among parties and communities, though the need for concerted action is to-day greater than ever, if we really mean to win Swaraj and nothing short of it. Our first and foremost duty, therefore, must be to bring and hold together the various scattered groups under the Congress flag. We are happy to note that, in the symposium of views of numerous leaders published last year in our columns under the title "Under the Congress Flag" and the special interviews that we have obtained more recently, the desire for united action has been strong and widespread. It is notorious that the trump card of our common enemy is to divide us. The only effective reply to that policy is for us to refuse to be divided. Unity must be our sheet-anchor.

If this cardinal principle is fully grasped by the voter, his duty on the polling day will be clear. It is a happy coincidence that the day falls in the Diwali week—strongly suggestive of mutual goodwill and brotherhood. The voter should cast his vote with an eye to the immediate prospect of a union of all parties. For once he should banish communal and political fanaticism. He should discountenance the tendency to make a fetish of party labels and party commitments. It is true that, when he is plied by rival candidates or their agents, his task becomes pretty puzzling. But there is no escape from it. His task will be clearer if he ignores personalities and stresses principles, especially the main principle of unity. His choice should make it clear to the country that, however much personal pique and party prejudices divide the leaders, the people are undivided in their desire for a union of parties. Let good luck to all stout Nationalists be our Diwali greeting and "United Front" our New Year resolve.

BLOW TO NATIONALISM.

We were misled by a private telegram into thinking that Mr. Asaf Ali, the Congress candidate from Delhi for the Legislative Assembly, was successful at the poll. But the bitter truth has turned out to be otherwise. The special importance of this constituency is, as we pointed out the other day, that it is the only general constituency in the whole country where both Hindus and Muslims could vote or be voted for. When at first the Muslims, who form a minority in Delhi, wanted to press for special representation for themselves, a tacit understanding was arrived at between them and the Hindus that the seat should go to each community in turn. In accordance with that understanding, Delhi was represented in the first Assembly by a Muslim and in the second by a Hindu. This time it was the turn of a Muslim. Besides, the Congress wanted to make it quite clear in these days of communalism that the interests of Muslims were safe in a general constituency. It was hoped that thereby Muslims would be gradually weaned from their insistence on special representation. Accordingly the Congress nominated Mr Asaf Ali, a staunch Nationalist, a man of culture and one who had suffered much in the days of Non-co-operation. The defeat of such a man, in the circumstances indicated above, is a matter worth serious consideration.

If the election had been fought on purely political grounds, the result would not have been regarded as a very disconcerting affair. But the tactics of the supporters of Mr. Asaf Ali's rival were purely communal. Whether they were fair, let the reader judge. In the midst of the election Lala Lajpat Rai rushed to the scene and adopted Mr. Ranga Behari Lal as the nominee of the Independent Congress Party, after the polling had already begun and without reference to the Party's selection committee. The Party professes to be a "Congress" Party, but Mr. Ranga Behari Lal was not even a member of the Congress. Yet this is not the worst of it. It is said that during the election days the whole city was filled with placards with words like: "Hindus, save the honour of Hindu Dharma." We doubt if such stunts will do any good to Hindu Dharma, but it is clear that, for the time being, at Delhi communalism has given a stunning blow to nationalism. One can only hope that the regrettable episode may yet have a healthy reaction.

THE NEED FOR CAUTION.

If the sentiments to which General Hertzog gave expression in regard to the Indian problem in South Africa at the luncheon given by the British Indian Union in London, are an index to a changed outlook on the part of South African Whites, this country will gladly reciprocate, and make the best possible effort to understand the point of view of the White settlers. India has always been ready to do so, and it is, indeed, a welcome sign of the times that the head of the South African Government appreciates the fact that "South Africa and India are trying to come into closer contact." India shares fully the conviction he expressed that "with a better understanding of one another's requirements and outlook and with a will to do what shall be done as between friends and nations which desired to be friends, they would be prepared to meet one another's requirements." This is satisfactory as far as it goes, and this changed tone shows, we hope, a realisation on his part of the fact that on this question of securing a self-respecting position for Indians in South Africa, this country is absolutely united. The Round Table Conference should produce tangible results if the South African Delegation to it co-operate with India's representatives in a spirit of conciliation and with a determination to find a solution to a very grave problem.

But we would advise those who would like to read in the words of General Hertzog the first signs of such a successful solution the need for caution before they entertain an optimism which the situation in South Africa, particularly in Natal, does not warrant. The outspoken words of General Smuts at a recent gathering of his party indicate that the feeling against Indians is so bitter that the political franchise is to remain denied to them, while the Natives and the mixed race called the Cape Coloured are to enjoy it under certain restrictions. General Smuts, who has throughout the virulent anti-Asiatic campaign asked his country men to see the essential justice of the Indian demand, pointed out in his speech the absurdity of denying to the Indians what the Natives enjoy, namely, elementary rights of citizenship. In Natal the campaign of hounding out Indians by enforcing tyrannical Trade Ordinances against them continues unchecked and the Supreme Court is unable to interfere with the deliberately anti-Asiatic legislation passed by the Provincial Council of Natal. And as the cable from Mr. Andrews, which we publish elsewhere, shows, a member of General Hertzog's Cabinet has once again repeated his determination to secure the reduction in the number of Indians. If the Round Table Conference is to be a success, if it is to bring to India an honourable settlement of this question, White opinion in Natal must agree to make a radical change in its outlook towards the Indians, otherwise the South African delgates to the Conference will be powerless to translate the good intention they may have into actualities.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Police Courts have been recently circularised by the Honourable High Court of Bombay on the proper application of the judicial pronouncement "warned and discharged." Hitherto the practice prevailing in the Courts has been, in proper cases, to let off an accused person by having him "warned and discharged." This was a wholesome practice till the needless interference by the High Court on the subject set all sensible lawyers laughing. The High Court argues, in effect, that a Court can only warn and discharge an accused person where he is charged for an offence under the Penal Code, and not for an offence under local Acts take the Police and Municipal Acts. With more subtlety but with less common sense, it proceeds to argue that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which sanction the principle of admonishing an accused person, apply only to offences under the Penal Code and local Acts are, therefore, excluded from their operation. With great respect to the judges, we would venture to submit that the Criminal Procedure Code contains the whole machinery of criminal procedure in all cases local or otherwise, unless a special procedure is laid down by the law for a particular class of offences. So much for theory. In practice, the High Court ruling swallows a camel but strains at a gnat; for in petty cases under the Police Act, like disorderly behaviour, hawking, or committing a nuisance, a man must be fined or sent to jail, since, under the ruling, he cannot be merely warned and discharged, but in the more heinous offences under the Penal Code of the type of cheating, criminal breach of trust, theft, and the like, he may, if the Court thinks fit, be let off with an admonition. To fine a man for causing a little obstruction, for being disorderly or over-jolly, or to jail him in default, is like using a sledge-hammer to kill a fly. Circulars like these recall the familiar gibe of Sam Weller "that the law is a hass."

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT.

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH INTERVIEWED.

"Wherever I went," Dr. Deshmukh says, "I noticed an atmosphere of optimism among the voters. I have hopes that the position of the Congress as a dominant representative institution in the country, will remain unimpaired even after the elections. Once I get in I shall try my level best to effect a change in the University constitution, which in its turn, will be the precursor of a great era of educational reforms".

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, a candidate for the University Constituency in the local Council, who has very recently finished his well worked-out election campaign in the north of the Presidency, was interviewed at his place on Thursday last.

Optimism Among Voters.

Relating his experiences of the election tour Dr. Deshmukh observed that wherever he went he noticed an atmosphere of optimism among the voters. The Congress candidates were everywhere very well supported. He denied the allegations often made against the Congress that it was losing its hold upon the popular mind.

Asked if he had any definite programme in the new Council Dr. Deshmukh laid emphasis on the inviolability of the Congress pledge. He showed his ungrudging willingness to abide by the programme which the Congress would put for the Councils from time to time.

Congress Candidates will Win.

As to the success of various political parties in the forthcoming elections Dr. Deshmukh predicted on the strength of the experience he had obtained during his election tours, that the Congress candidates would win all round. Of course, there would be some losses to the party but the position of the Congress as the dominant representative institution would remain quite unimpaired.

Change in the University Constitution.

Interrogated as to what practical means he would employ in bringing about a reform in the educational system of the Presidency Dr. Deshmukh urged the necessity of a drastic change in the University constitution. (1) The constitution that allowed 50 per per cent. of the members to be nominated and only ten per cent. to be elected, was surely a defective constitution. Referring to the spirit of the day Dr. Deshmukh said: "In these democratic days when the elected portion of the representative institutions is preponderatingly higher than the nominated one, the constitution of the Bombay University is a mere mockery. In fact, I see no necessity whatsoever why there should be any nominations in the University at all, and why all the members in the Senate should not be elected. Under the present constitution there is very little representation of the teachers and the professors in the Presidency. The men of the teaching staff are the men who are actively interested in all matters of education and that they should be deprived of their natural rights of representation is a sheer injustice that demands an immediate restitution. In my opinion, every college in the Presidency should have a fair representation in the Senate under the constitution. Once I get in I shall try my level best to effect this change in the Constitution, which in its turn, will be the precursor of a great era of educational reforms.

Unity Essential.

Dilating upon the possibilities of a union of all the Nationalist parties in the Legislatures, Dr. Deshmukh declared that he had full hopes about the parties uniting together and forming a formidable Opposition to fight the bureaucracy. He had full confidence that each party would find it to its interest to ally with other parties as under the present constitution no single party by itself could achieve anything. He could not predict just then the exact lines of a common national programme, which he deemed a matter of details to be settled after the elections were over. It was his considered conviction, however, that sooner or later the parties would be compelled to unite under the stringency of circumstances.

Widening of the Franchise.

Dr. Deshmukh was very eloquent on the question of widening the franchise for the University Constituency. "The vote," Dr. Deshmukh declared, "is after all the most effective political weapon of the day and our graduates must get advantage of it immediately after their taking the university degrees. I take it as a serious insult that our graduates should be asked to wait for full seven years to entitle themselves to the right which an ordinary man, not having much of education, can claim and enjoy without having to wait for a single day. When an ordinary elector can select his representative to the Council only on his attaining the age of majority, it is nothing short of a disgrace to the graduates of the Bombay University that they should be compelled to wait for seven years before being entitled to select their representative. The reform in this direction is long overdue and I wonder how our graduates have tolerated this injustice for such a long time without raising their voice against it! I should like to tell my graduate friends that I shall spare no pains and labour to rectify the wrongs of the constitution under which they have had to labour for a period of full six years."

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

(By M. Daud, Indian Workers' Delegate, Geneva.)

Seamen of Bombay, if you really want that all the grievances that I have enumerated above should be removed, then you shall have to join the Union that exists in Bombay under the name and style of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay.

The Bombay Union has done a lot of valuable service for the saloon crew of Bombay; it could not do anything for the sailors and firemen, of Bombay as they did not join it. Now I beg to request all my friends who are sailors and firemen including the serangs to join this Union and to conduct their business by department and thereby with a united effort to get others of your grievances removed and I am sure the shipping companies will be compelled to yield to your legitimate rights. It is a known fact that interested persons always try to put important trade union officers in trouble, and it is also well-known that these officers always come out successful in the long run. So I understand, is the case with Mr. Athaide, he was put to various troubles by interested persons, and even implicated in criminal cases but he, has in the long run come out successful. Now it is your duty to obey your president and to follow his instructions for your betterment. I also understand that some interested persons have set up a new rival organization under the patronage of the same shipping company's important employees. My advice to you is "Ask the patron and the so-called officers of the Union whether they are willing to remove the brokers." If they really say, yes, then join that union. But I am sure their affection for seamen is like the affection of a "stepmother." This Union is the real "mother" and that is the "stepmother" and it is for the men to make a choice between the two. A union patronised by an employee of the ship-owners cannot do any good to the seamen but it is really formed to break the seamen's backbone and to create disunion amongst them.

But I advise the men not to bring in politics in their organization, but always to work in a constitutional method and in co-operation with the shipping companies and the Government.

In conclusion I beg to suggest that the Bombay and the Calcutta Seamen's Unions should be federated into one All India Seamen's Federation and that they annually have an All-India Seamen's Conference to ventilate the common grievances of all seamen in India.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

(TO ROMAIN ROLLAND.)

If I could scrawl a great zig-zag of stars
Against the dark, I would write 'Gandhi'. then
We might look up where like young Avatars
Above our dust bright planets sing to men
Words written plainly on our own hearts' pages—
(But them we keep unturned, lest God divining
We might go stripped of thirty pence for wages.)
Yet, lifted up to the immaculate shining
Of other worlds, eyes may be clarified.
"He counts the vilest brother. He is meek.
His patience sets men's thoughts where things abide.
He seeks no praise." Thus stars and prophets speak.
There I'd put Gandhi's name and with the faint.
Sweet Pleiades for letters I'd add, "Saint."

ELLEN CHATER.
in the "World To-morrow."

Notes of the Day.

The Struggle Continues.

Although the Conferences of delegates representing three million members of the Trades Unions has rejected the appeal of Mr. Cook for a compulsory levy for financial assistance to the miners on strike, the unions affiliated to the Trade Unions have decided to support the miners and recommend a voluntary levy on members of a penny a day per head. So the grim struggle is to continue. The Baldwin Government will do nothing, the mine-owners wait and watch for the day when starvation will compel the men to drift back in such large numbers that the strike collapses. But the collapse will not come so long as the spirit of resistance of the men is encouraged by the feeling for them in the ranks of Trade Unionism. That feeling expresses itself in financial support, however little it may be, and it is an encouragement to the miners to hold out. To the district agreements which the Baldwin Government and the mine-owners insist, they will not consent, as they mean longer hours and thus an abject acknowledgment of defeat.

Will the "Wets" Succeed?

The American elections are no real test, just yet, whether the feeling against Prohibition in the country has been worked up by vested interests, who have never taken kindly to the closing of the saloon, to such an extent that the Prohibition Act stands a chance of immediate repeal. Even in New York where the anti-Prohibitionists can succeed more easily than in the Middle West and other agricultural parts of the country, the issue is cleverly camouflaged. It took the form of a vote upon whether the Congress should be asked to authorise each State to determine what percentage of alcohol is intoxicating. This is an invitation to each State to think independently on the Prohibition issue but the All American agitation of the "Drys" is yet strong enough to influence opinion in practically every State for not allowing the repeal of the Prohibition Act.

Italy's Grievance.

Fascist Italy is bitter in its comments against recent French political policy and the charge that France harbours Italian revolutionaries who on French soil organise campaigns to kill Mussolini is only one of the many grievances Italy makes against France. The latter protests that the charge is baseless, but has realised the serious proportions the anti-French movement has taken in Italy and the Poincare Government is, as the latest news indicates, anxious to make a spirited protest against it. The real reason for Italy's dislike of French policy is that the Briand-Stresemann conversations at Thoiry are reported to have ended in practical decisions favourable to France from the point of view of securing immediate monetary relief. France agrees to evacuate the Rhineland in 1927, to return the Saar coal region in 1928 and to withdraw opposition to the sale to Germany by Belgium of Eupen and Malmedy. For all this Germany agrees to pay about £100,000,000. Thus Germany benefits in territory, France in financial facilities and Italy feels that Franco-German relations are becoming inconveniently closer, while she is left in the cold.

University Franchise.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said in the interview he gave to our representative that throughout his election tour he found the electorate well disposed both towards the Congress and his own candidature. The people's regard for the Congress is a natural tribute to an institution that has worthily represented them in spite of the fissiparous tendencies that have recently crept into it. His own popularity Dr. Deshmukh owes not only to his being a Congress candidate but also to his having been a staunch Nationalist ever since the days of the Home Rule agitation in which he took a prominent part. One feature of the policy he would follow in the Council, if elected, deserves special notice. He rightly contends that it is unjust to confine the University franchise to graduates of seven years' standing. There is really no reason why a graduate, who from every point of view would compare well with any other class of voters, should wait for several years to be enfranchised. Dr. Deshmukh has promised to fight in the Council for the extension of the franchise. We trust he will be given an opportunity to make good his promise.

Greek Meeting Greek.

The M. C. C. team is fast getting to form. We are glad of this for, as Mr. Gilgan said, the Indian tour was arranged more for good sport than winning victories. Interviewed by our Karachi representative, the M. C. C. captain expressed a fairly good opinion of what little of Indian cricket he had seen there. Referring to his own early progress in cricket, he said he owed much to the sound coaching he had received at school and college. He suggested that Karachi, too, should engage more coaches in her schools, a suggestion which schools and colleges all over India may with advantage consider. Bombay cricketers, however have had a fair amount of systematic coaching. We have no doubt the M. C. C. will be well impressed by Bombay cricket. It is here that Greek will meet Greek.

MR. NARIMAN TO BE PROSECUTED.

TIELMAN ROOS AGAIN.

DETERMINATION TO THIN DOWN INDIANS.

SITUATION IN NATAL IMPROVING.

DURBAN, Nov. 5.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Durban as follows:—

Gen. Hertzog's London speech, wishing success to the Conference to be held at Capetown, has been very well received by the Press.

Mr Tileman Roos repeated yesterday, at the Native Annual Congress at Pretoria his determination to reduce the number of Indians in South Africa. The Native Chiefs who were present applauded, but the younger generation of the educated natives, do not seem to take the same attitude.

The situation here in Natal has remarkably improved.

MR. J. C. C. DAVIDSON.

COL. JACKSONS' SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, November 4.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty will succeed Col. F. S. Jackson as Chairman of the Conservative Party organisation.—Reuter.

Mr. John Colin Campbell Davidson is the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty since November 1924, and represents, as Unionist, Hemel Hempstead in Parliament. He was Private Secretary to Lord Crewe, (Secretary of State for Colonies) in 1910, to Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt from 1910 to 1915, to Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law (1915-16), to the Chacellor of Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, (1916-20). He was also Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Leader of the House of Commons from Nov. 1920 to March 1921, and, later, to the Rt. Hon. S. Baldwin, President Board of Trade (1921-22), also Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Bonar Law (1922-23). He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from May 1923 to January 1924.

CHIEF LIBERAL WHIP RESIGNS.

SIR. GODFREY COLLINS.

LONDON, November 4.

Sir Godfrey Collins has sent in his resignation of the office of the Chief Liberal Whip to the Earl of Oxford who appointed him to that post two years ago.—Reuter.

(Sir Godfrey P. Collins was the Chief Liberal Whip since November, 1924, and is the Managing Director of Messrs. W. Collins, Sons and Co., Ld. In 1910 he was made Parliamentary Private Secretary to Rt. Hon. J. B. Seely, Secretary of State for War, 1910-14. In April, 1917, he initiated the Movement for House of Commons control over National Expenditure which led to the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the current expen-

DELEGATE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

A VITAL CHANGE IN ATTITUDE?

LONDON, November 4.

The Miners' Delegate Conference, today, discussed the general position. No resolution was moved and the Conference adjourned till to-morrow to consider the suggestion by the executive.

It is unofficially learned that there was to-day a vital change in the attitude of the Conference delegates much more favourable to peace and that this will be reflected in the executive's resolution, to-morrow, indicating a modified policy.—Reuter.

DOOR OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, November 5.

Coal peace prospects are brightening Following the interview of the Trade Union Congress delegation with the Cabinet the Coal Committee at 10, Downing Street at noon to-day, the Miners' Executive was called to Downing Street at 1 in the afternoon, to see the Premier.

Coal peace negotiations have definitely opened, stated Citrine, the Secretary of the Trade Union Congress while leaving Downing Street where the Miners Executive are conferring with the Premier. "We are now leaving it to the miners having opened the door for settlement" declared Citrine.—Reuter.

The War Office announces that Quaimo and Queen Alexandra's nursing service for India will be amalgamated.—Reuter.

"MET HIM IN MESPOT."

HISTORY OF BUCHANAN'S APPOINTMENT.

LORD LLOYD'S EVIDENCE BEFORE MEARS COMMITTEE

Lord Lloyd gave evidence before the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Bombay Reclamation scheme. The Committee sat at the House of Lords under the chairmanship of Sir Grimwood Mears.

Lord Lloyd said it was imperative that more land should be found for housing, and the reclamation of Back Bay was no new problem when he went to Bombay as Governor. It had been under almost continuous investigation since 1907. The most sagacious business men in Bombay, with large financial resources under their control, combined in 1917 for the purpose of the reclamation of Back Bay by private enterprise. They were not philanthropists, and there were no better judges of the needs of the time and of the future. Conditions in Bombay were appalling, and his Government would have been failing in their duty if they had not taken urgent and courageous steps.

Questioned by the Chairman as to how Sir George Buchanan came to be appointed to deal with the scheme, Lord Lloyd said the Government of Bombay pressed for the best experts available to be sent as soon as possible, and the appointment of Sir George Buchanan was recommended by the Government of India. He thought he had himself met Sir George on one occasion in Mesopotamia.

The Chairman said Sir George Buchanan was in Bombay for eleven days in May, 1919, and asked whether witness had any interview with him.

Lord Lloyd: I had one or two. My concern was merely to get an expert appointed and to leave him to make a report. There was no particular object in having protracted discussion.

The Chairman read a letter sent to Lord Lloyd by Sir George Buchanan ,who wrote that the sea wall presented no engineering difficulties, and the crux of the whole matter was the provision and successful working of the dredgers. The best dredgers, he believed, were made by one of four firms on the Clyde, but he would investigate conditions in America before deciding. To that Lord Loyd replied that what he wanted to know was whether Back Bay reclamation was feasible and whether at prices then prevailing it was desirable.

Lord Lloyd agreed that that was the position. He knew that Sir George Buchanan had done successful work for the Government of India for which he received a knighthood. He knew the conditions of the monsoons and was well acquainted with labour and other conditions in India. Therefore, he seemed a particularly suitable person to examine the scheme. Sir George Buchanan's report was received in October, 1919.

The Chairman said there was a telegram which criticised the report by Mr. Kidd on the ground that there was an unusual absence of detail. He asked whether the report of Sir George Buchanan could not be criticised on the same ground.

Lord Lloyd: They appear to be much the same.

The Chairman asked whether Sir George Buchanan's revised estimate of cost was not in very skeleton form.

Lord Lloyd said he could not answer technical questions. He did not know what was detail in this matter.

The Chairman. Did you obtain advice on Sir George Buchanan's scheme?—I certainly discussed it with my Cabinet colleagues.

The Chairman: But none of them would have offered any opinion on the technical aspect of the scheme?—I certainly consulted the head of the Public Works Department. On the technical aspect of the question I fully accepted Sir George Buchanan's view. You must end the taking of expert opinion some time. The time seemed ripe for decision.

HANDLING A SHOVEL.

The Chairman asked whether witness noticed that in Mr. Kidd's report the clay to be dredged was described as stiff, that Sir George Buchanan described it as hard, and that the dredger builders specified in the plainest language a dredger to deal with soft clay.

Lord Lloyd said he had no recollection of it being brought to his notice.

The Chairman said it seemed a crucial point which might strike a layman without technical knowledge. The whole scheme depended on the dredging.

Lord Lloyd replied that he would consider it a technical point which was properly left to the experts.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: Is not everyone who has handled a shovel an expert so far as knowing the difference between soft clay and hard clay?

Lord Lloyd: I have only handled a coal shovel on board ship. I have never handled a clay shovel.

The Chairman: Did Sir George Buchanan ever tell you that the succes of the scheme depended on the nature of the matter to be dredged, and that could only be ascertained when actual dredging began?

Lord Lloyd: I do not recollect his ever doing so.

The Chairman: Did he ever tell you the first season's work would be experimental?—I have no recollection of it. It was six years ago. I understand the dredging was a straightforward matter if you had the right kind of dredger.

The Chairman said it was beyond controversy that two dredgers built by Messrs. Simon only averaged a little over 50 per

(Continued on Next Page.)

CRIMINAL ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S SANCTION.

STRONG RECOMMENDATION BY BOMBAY GOVT.

SEQUEL TO BACK BAY ENQUIRY

On the strong recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India have sanctioned the application of Mr. T. Harvey Superintendending Engineer, Housing and Suburban Circle, to prosecute Mr. K. F. Nariman criminally for defamation in connection with the evidence of the latter before the Back Bay Committee.

The Government of India have sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman for defamation in connection with his evidence before the Back Bay, Committee.

The sanction was asked for by Mr. T. Harvey, the Superintending Engineer, Housing and Suburban Circle, to institute a criminal prosecution against Mr. Nariman for defamation for certain statements made by him before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee. The Superintending Engineer requested the Government of Bombay to grant him all the privileges in the matter of legal advice etc., which under the rules are permitted to Government servants and he also stated that at a later date he would request further permission to institute further proceedings to claim damages in a civil action.

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, referred the application of Mr. Harvey to their Law Officers who were of opinion that Mr. Nariman's written statement taken together with his oral evidence about the purchase of mild steel bars would sustain a charge of defamation. The Government of Bombay are understood to have expressed the view that had Mr. Nariman made the statements in any other place they would have unhesitatingly sanctioned his prosecution, but as they were made before a Committee appointed by the Government of India they were prepared to abide by the decision of the latter. After referring to the offer made by them to Mr. Nariman and not availed of by him, of a judicial enquiry in connection with similar statements made by him in the Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay, it is understood, urged that his evidence before the Back Bay Committee afforded an opportunity of compelling Mr. Nariman to make good his charge by producing evidence. Recalling the conflicting opinions held by the members of the Committee on the subject, the Government of Bombay, it appears, felt that if the Committee had been prepared to express an authoritative opinion, the whole question would have assumed a different complexion. Their opinion appeared to be that it would be unfair to Mr. Harvey to refuse to give him the sanction asked for by him and thus enable him to have Mr. Nariman's allegations proved or disproved in a Court of Law and they are understood to have urged that the officers of the Directorate have for years been subjected to Mr. Nariman's undeserved attacks and have shown exemplary patience in the face of them.

The Government of Bombay very strongly recommended Mr. Nariman's prosecution and in view of the fact that Mr. Harvey was to proceed on leave on 13th ultimo requested a reply by telegram.

The telegram from the Government of India sanctioning the prosecution was, it is understood, sent on October 11th and the Government of Bombay accorded on October 26, the sanction asked for by Mr. Harvey. In their sanction they are understood to have laid down that the proceedings should be instituted at the cost of Government but that if Mr. Nariman proves his allegations and the case is dismissed the cost should be borne by Mr. Harvey.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

In view of the decision of the Government of India sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Nariman, the following extracts from the proceedings of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, will be found interesting.

On the morning of 24th August, Sir Lawless Hepper and Mr. Harvey appeared before the Committee.

Mr. Harvey: I make a request. You have got the allegations which Mr. Nariman has made against me. You have a definite statement of fact in front of you of what has actually happened, and you can judge best whether he was justified in making these allegations or not. My legal advisors definitely state that these allegations are malicious and are likely to damage my career. Therefore I take a very serious view of the case. I request that I may be permitted by the Committee, subject to the sanction of the local Government to prosecute Mr. Nariman for defamation.

Mr. Bilimoria: That is a domestic affair between yourself and Mr. Nariman. You can take any action you like.

Sir Frederick: We have got nothing to do with it. If you want to prosecute Mr. Nariman you might do so. We have no objection at all.

Again on the same evening when Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was examined, Sir Frederick Hopkinson said.

"Certain number of charges are brought by Mr. Nariman and what steps are Government taking to compel him to prove his statements about an opportunity before you to prove these fraud and corruption?

Mr. Cowasji:—Mr. Nariman had made allegations. The officer of the department appeared before you and showed you their facts. I have only seen their written statement. What is it do you think the Government should do?

Sir F. Hopkinson:—I am going to give you my own opinion. Some of these charges must be probed.

OPINION OF ONE MAN.

Mr. Cowasji: Do you mean to state that the Government should further investigate these matters? I am satisfied that these points are untrue. Government are satisfied that these points are untrue. Do you mean to say that Government should give an opinion that they should give these officers permission to prosecute Mr. Nariman?

Sir Frederick: Yes.

The Chairman: It is the opinion of one man.

Mr. Cowasji: Then what am I to do?

Mr. Billimoria: He is not to be prosecuted for any defamatory statements.

Sir F. Hopkinson: The statements made here are privileged. But some of these are malicious. If these statements are defamatory he should be prosecuted.

The Chairman: This is the opinion of one man.

Mr. Billimoria: It is open to any of the officers concerned to take any action who chooses against Mr. Nariman. We are not a judicial court, and, therefore, we can not go into all these matters.

The Chairman (Sir M. Visvesvaraya): This is not a matter on which I am going to express any opinion. It must be considered by the Committee later on.

Mr. Billimoria: There is nothing to prevent an officer from going into this question.

Mr. Cowasji: Not without the permission of the Government of Bombay.

During the passage-at-arms regarding the competence of the Committee to give sanction to prosecute a witness, Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chairman, was absent owing to sickness. However, he gave his

(Continued on Next Page.)

TRADE WITH CANADA.

SUGGESTIONS TO EXPORTERS.

SIR T. V. ACHARI'S IMPRESSIONS.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, who performed the opening ceremony of the 48th Canadian National Exhibition at the special invitation of the Canadians, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the P. and O. Mail steamer "Ranchi."

A VERY ENERGETIC RACE.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, giving his impressions about Canada, said that the extreme energy and pushfulness of the Canadian race was unique and in comparison England seemed to be slow. "Practically there is no illiteracy in Canada," he said. Communication facilities were perfect. Almost all houses possessed telephones and most of them had a radio connection as well which accelerated communication facilities, even from farm house to city. Motor car was a common thing and one man in every twelve had a car to move about irrespective of his social position. "In fact," said Vijayaraghava, "even labourers in Toronto go to work in their own cars."

TRADE WITH INDIA.

The Government's concern towards the Canadian foreign trade could be guaged from the rigid scrutiny that was being made on every article of foreign export to maintain the purity and high quality of Canadian articles in the foreign markets. The exports mainly consisted of wheat and live stock. He emphasised that there was a great complaint about the quality of Indian goods exported to other countries, and this was a point worth noting by the Indian Chambers of Commerce.

"I particularly stressed on the importance of developing trade between India and Canada," he said, "taking from India articles which she was now importing from the countries outside the Empire. Audiences in Canada fully appreciated my point of view. In fact I know that several Boards of Trade, as the Chambers of Commerce in Canada are called, are going into the question of how far this substitution can be made. Some of the difficulties in the way of this substitution were brought to my notice before I left for India. One was, that the Indian exporters were not always careful in supplying according to sample. The first consignment was up to sample but subsequent ones were of inferior quality and in some cases adulterated. I found also an impression in Canada that Canadian travellers would not be welcome in India."

The transport system in Canada, said Sir Chari, was exceeding efficient. The convenience and comfort of the passengers were well cared for. "As for instance," he continued, "as a vegetarian I could get better vegetarian food in the Canadian Steamer, Railways or Hotels." The passengers had nothing to bother about their luggage. The head steward of a hotel handles all the booking until safely deposited at the proper destination for a more nominal charge of a shilling per box for transportation charges."

AN AMBASSADOR OF THE EAST.

Asked as to how he was received in Canada, he replied that "the Canadian people greatly appreciated the fact that I came all the way to open the exhibition. They thought that this was a great compliment paid by India to Canada and they found in my visit the happy demonstration of friendship between the two countries. The newspapers even published my photographs with the heading 'An Ambassador of goodwill from the East.'

"From the business point of view," he said, "the Canadian Exhibition was as well run as any that I have seen, and as a National Exhibition of Canada, it stands supreme." Contrasting the Wembley Exhibition and the National Exhibition of Canada, Sir Vijayaraghavachari said. "Wembley started from the very beginning as an Empire concern," while "The Canadian was first started as a provincial one, gradually developing into a National Exhibition and now it is developing into an Inter-National Exhibition."

INTEREST IN INDIA.

Questioned as to the interest that Canada takes in India, he said that "being at a great distance from India, the Canadians do not know much about our country, but that she wished well for India." He said that Canada had sent messages of goodwill to this country.

"A great deal of curiosity," he continued, "is being evinced about the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, and the two Indians, who were well remembered, were Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri."

"Particular interest is evinced in Canada with regard to the women's movement in India," he said, "and they highly approved it when they were told that several provinces in India have granted the franchise to women. "On the eve of my departure from Canada a large meeting was called in to express the regard of the Canadian women for the wome of India."

PROHIBITION.

Now, Sir, can't you tell me something about the prohibition policy in America? asked our representative.

"Well, all the provinces in Canada," replied Sir Chari, "prohibit selling of liquor in public. Ontario is completely dry. In other provinces liquor is sold by Government officials under strict supervision, no drinking being allowed in the premises.

"The Prohibition Law," he continued, "both in the United States and Ontario makes liquor difficult to procure and extremely costly; as a result the poor man who used to indulge in drink utilises that money towards his family expenses. The rich man gets smuggled liquor." Antario was considering the question of modifying her liquor law, continued Vijayaraghava, "but whatever modifications may be made, the bars and saloons where the public may drink will never again come into existence."

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

As to Canada's attitude towards the demand of some dominions for complete independence outside the Empire, Sir Vijayaraghavachariar said: "My visit to Canada and my talks with the leading men there in public life, in business and other walks of life, completely dispelled the impression that is prevalent in some quarters that Canada has a desire to work out her destiny independent of the Empire. There is enthusiastic attachment to England and to the Royal family. "Relations between Canada and United States," he said, "are extremely friendly, Canada thereby performing the essential service of acting as an interpreter between the two great English-speaking nations on either side of the Atlantic."

Replying to further inquiries, Sir Vijayaraghavachari concluded by saying that "Canada is a most self-contained country and she is not much bothered about European foreign policy."

Sir Chari is proceeding to Delhi to-day where he will join the Public Services Commission.

INTER IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

ASSURANCES OF UNITY.

QUESTION OF EMPIRE'S CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter is informed, by an authoritative source, that the work of the Imperial Conference committee on inter-Imperial relations is making rapid progress, thanks to the dispersal of the atmosphere of uncertainty which clouded the early meetings of the committee. What was regarded as vagueness in the attitude, especially on the part of the Irish and South African delegates caused some apprehensions to the other delegations whose fears however, were dispersed by unequivocal assurances of unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The initial work of the committee was to discuss the advisability of a general statement on the present relationship between Britain and the Dominions.

It is believed that prolonged discussions led to an Agreement regarding the contents of such a declaration. The committee is at present tackling the thorny question of the terms of the statement which, not unnaturally, is presenting considerable difficulty, but it is understood that although strong objections were voiced to, announcing the constitution of the Empire in a written form the wording of the statement is practically settled.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM

It now remains to agree on the form the declaration is to take. It is felt by the supporters of the declaration who received countenance from the most unexpected quarters that it should not be allowed to remain a secret document. It is felt that the constitutional status tacitly agreed to at previous conferences has lost much of its force in the absence of Communication to the outside world. The committee, therefore, still has to consider what is regarded in some quarters as the crux of the position, namely, whether the declaration should be so communicated, and if so the form and methods of communication.

General Hertzog's speeches before the Conference have left an impression that he at least will not be satisfied unless publicity is given to the Committee's findings. Reuter understands that other delegates are adopting a similar attitude, but a notable feature of the discussions has been the desire on all sides for joint co-operation between Britain and the Dominions. The atmosphere throughout has been very friendly.

FUTURE OF SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

LONDON, November 4.

The Economic Committee of the Imperial Conference at to-day's sitting considered matters arising out of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee whose valuable services during the past three years it recognised the Conference will have to decide the future of the Shipping Committee.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH FRANC APPRECIATES.

LONDON, November 4.

The French franes which had risen 28 francs since 1st October, had another sharp appreciation to-day, and closed at 144 1/4 to the pound sterling.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. V. COMBINED TEAM

FEROZE KHAN'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

LOVELY SHOTS ALL ROUND WICKETS.

M.C.C.'S KEEN FIELDING.

The M. C. C's second match was against the team of Enropeans and Indians of Rawalpindi District and N. W. F. Province.

The Captain of the latter Inskip won the toss and took first batting. The Home team batted till 4|55 and put up a score of 195 runs. The first four wickets were down for 50 runs but Ferozekhan' and Cocks added 105 runs for the 5th wicket. The former played a brilliant innings and made 83 runs which included ten fours.

Boyes proved most effective taking 6 wickets for 37 runs. The M. C. C. team then went in and at the close of the play had made 42 for one wicket, Sandham being out for 8.

COMBINED TEAM	1ST INNINGS	195
M.C.C.	„	42 FOR 1 WKT

RIVAL TEAMS.

M. C. C. XI.	EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.
A. E. R. Gilligan (Captain).	Major R. D. Inskip (Captain).
R. C. Chichester-Constable.	Feroze Din.
P. T. Eckersley.	Fazal Elahi.
A. Sandham.	Major T. Macleod.
M. W. Tate,	Capt. F. J. Matthews.
R. E. S. Wyatt.	Feroze Khan.
J. H. Parsons.	J. J. C. Cocks.
W. Astill.	J. N. Mehta.
G. Geary.	Brijlal.
M. L. Hill.	Capt. Barlow.
G. S. Boyes.	Glam Mahomed.
	Bhagat Ram (12th man).

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 5.

Extremely disappointing cricket marked the opening of the M. C. C.'s second and last match at 'Pindi this morning. The start was not made till 11-15 and the thousand and odd spectators waited patiently till Gilligan losing the toss led his men into the field. The weather was delightful and the wicket excellent but the opening pair of batsmen Feroze Din and Fazal Elahi played such stodgy cricket for nearly three quarters of an hour that no regret was felt when Elahi was out just before noon to a well-held catch behind the wickets. Fazal was batting forty-three minutes for three runs in which time seventeen overs were sent down for nine maidens, and fourteen runs scored off the bat. Though Elahi was receiving most of the bowling Feroze Din was doing most of the run-getting.

After the first half hour's play had put on ten on the score board, Geary came on in the place of Tate and his tricky slows made the batsmen quieter still. The left-hander proved so puzzling to Elahi that in playing forward to a fine leg-ball he made a wash of it and both umpires simultaneousl yas he was both stumped and caught behinw the wickets The latter mode of dismisal was recorded.

GAME IMPROVED

The board showed 18—1—15 when Mcleod joined Ferozedin and a brighter game was witnessed. For a few overs Ferozedin was applauded for a lovely legslide off three in the same over Constable saving the boundary. Twenty-eight brought Astill in the place of Geary and nine runs later. Tate again came on in the place of Boyes. Tate was bowling quite well but seemed to be down on his luck. Astill broke the partnership when the game had lasted an hour. Mcleod being out l.b.w. Ferozedin then had 20 out of the total of 38. This proved to be a bad blow for the home team. Mcleod was giving excellent assistance to Din and the bowling had appeared to be well within control. Two more wickets then fell. Cheaply Gilligan's quick eye found that the fast stuff was what Matthews, the new comer, and Ferozedin liker best and brought on Boyes in the place of Tate at 43 Immediate success attended the left-hander, for he sent Matthews back in the second over before the total had been improved by more than two runs, and simultaneously with the appearance of fifty on the score board. Din played a bailer on his stumps. Boyes then had remarkable figures of 9 overs, five maidens, seven runs and 3 wickets.

Ferozedin was at the crease for an hour and 15 minutes for his 29, which included 3 fours. He had looked well set for a fifty.

With 4 wickets down for half a century, Feroze Khan and Cocks came to the rescue of the side, and by means of an exhilerating cricket had taken the total to 79. When lunch interval was taken, Feroze Khan has been playing excellent game and scored 21 in less than 20 minutes.

PILING UP RUNS.

Resuming their innings after lunch, Feroze Khan and Cocks got a measure of all the bowling changes, piled up runs at a brisk rate, the first half hour's batting bringing 45. There were very few fluky runs and the afternoon cricket was vastly superior to that seen before the interval.

Feroze Khan began by gliding Tate for four sending up, and Cocks similarly punished Tate's bowling on leg stump for eight runs in one over. The first century was then signalled, and Boyes relieved Tate five runs later. Khan was now so well set that Boyes failed to make the least impression on him, and at 124, he gave place to Wyatt, Geary having taken over from Gilligan. At the other end with a loveley coverdrive past Geary which beat both Eckersley and Constable standing deep, Khan reached his fifty amidst cheers. The partnership having then added 75 to the total, they went on to add 105 between them, by entirely faultless cricket, and then Boyes coming on in place of Tate, had Cocks caught at the 2nd slip Cocks had played invaluable innings and his 33 included five fours (155 5—33). J. N Mehta did not stay in long. In attempting to run two off drive, he was brilliantly run out, Sandham throwing down the wicket full pitch from 60 yards (158—6—1).

SUPERB CUTTING AND GLIDING.

Feroze Khan then had 65. Stelling out to Astill, he drove him strongly to the boundary, and some fast scoring in the front of the wicket put 180 up on board. Brij Lall who is taken for his bowling, did not know much about stopping the straight ball, and hit out at everything that he received. Following a smart run, Feroze Khan was smartly snapped behind the wickets by hill off Boyes. The latter then had 5 wickets for 30 runs. Feroze Khan was unfortunate in missing his century, for he had looked quite set for it. He played really enterprising cricket cutting and gliding in superb style. But the most remarkable feature of his batting was his brilliant placing whi enabled him to hit no less than ten fours against M.C.C.'s very keen fielding. With Feroze Khan's dismissal, the remaining three wickets put up a feeble resistance contributing only six runs between them. Brij Lall played across a straight ball from Boyes and was bowled. (186—8—8). Barlow left one run. The last wicket fell for an addition of six more runs, all made by Inskip who remained unbeaten. In the end the innings came close shortly after the tea interval for 195.

The M. C. C. occupied the wicket for twenty-five minutes, before the close of the play, stumps being pulled up at 5.15. Sandham and Tate opened the visitors' innings to the bowling of Jagannath Mehta and Brij Lal. The former was long time, getting off the mark. But Tate treated the bowling lightly. He stepped across the pitch to all longs hops, and scored four every time. He hit ten runs off Brij Lall's third over, hitting 2 4 and 6 off consecutive balls. Sandham had 4 the product of a single stroke. Sandham did not appear at his best to-day, and was out l.b.w. when the score board showed 35. Thereafter, Tate and Wyatt played a quiet cricket till the game was stopped for the day.

M. C. C. 1st Innings.

Sandham, l.bw. b Jagannath	8
Tate (not out)	31
Wyatt (not out)	3
Total (for 1 wkt.)	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS. (Combination.)

	wkts.	runs.
Geary	0	37
Tate	0	32
Boyes	6	37
Astill	3	37
Gilligan	0	25
Wyatt	0	15

Runs at fall of wickets.—1/16, 2/38, 3/45, 4/50, 5/155, 6/156, 7/181, 8/186, 9/189, 10/195.

A BRIEF RESUME.

The M.C.C. team that took the field today contained one local player namely Yeldham who played for Rawalpindi Europeans in the first match. He has been taken in place of Brown who was to have played but having injured his thumb while keeping wicket, has been ordered by doctor not to play for a week. Parsons and Earle had left the station before Brown was ordered to rest and hence Yeldham was temporarily called for M.C.C.

The combined team of Europeans and Indians to-day failed to extend M.C.C. team to any considerable extent on the course. On the day's result they have done much better than their predecessors, in the first match putting up nearly 200 runs and capturing Sandham's wicket cheaply. They owe their position however almost entirely to two batsmen Feroze Khan and Cocks who pulling their side out of fire at the critical moment had put entirely a new complexion on the game. Before they were separated coming together when 4 wickets were down for 50 runs, they mastered the bowling to the extent of adding 105 runs between them in about 80 minutes. Feroze Khan played an innings of outstanding merit, marked by some lovely shots all round wicket. He was the only batsman to have played with any confidence. The subtle and treacherous slows of Boyes who seemed to heve found his "Shot". At once Sandham for once seemed off colour and was inclined to let the ball come and hit his bat. The bowling did not appear to justify his doing this however as Tate amply testified and with the latter in merry vein to-morrow some bright cricket should be witnessed.

HOSPITAL CORPS MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

After a trial extending over three days, Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge, Poona, this afternoon delivered judgment sentencing to death a Brahmin clerical orderly named Vasudeo Shivram Babras, for the murder of a fellow orderly, Vaidya by name, employed in the office.

The story for the prosecution briefly told is as follows:

The accused fearing that the knowledge possessed by the deceased of his having misappropriated a sum of Rs. 10-14-0 might result in his prosecution, did him to death by strangulation.

The accused in his defence pleaded alibi After the summing up of the Judge the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

"MET HIM IN MESPOT."

(Continued from Previous Page.)

cent. of their guaranteed output in four years' work in Bombay. Messrs. Simon were the proposed builders of a new dredger for this work. He asked whether that fact, if it were brought to his notice, would not strike witness as important.

Lord Lloyd: I presume it would, but whether that was due to the crew or the management or to engineering I cannot say.

NO UNNECESSARY SECRECY.

Invited by the chairman to reply to a criticism that the whole scheme was conducted behind a veil of official secrecy, Lord Lloyd said there was no unnecessary secrecy. Secrecy was essential in the initial stages of Government action. They could not announce in advance the intention of acquiring land or it would have led to wholesale speculation. The development scheme had been the subject of inquiry and public discussion for years.

Mr. Billimoria said it had been suggested that this scheme would create more land which would come on the market, and an announcement of the Government's intention would have been to reduce speculation in land which might have altogether disappeared.

Lord Lloyd. I cannot myself conceive conditions under which land speculation in Bombay would cease.

The Chairman: Did you ever discuss with Sir George Buchanan how it came about that work which he said in October, 1919. could be done for 367 lakhs was manifestly in August, 1920, going to cost double?

Lord Lloyd: I am certain I must have discussed it, but I have no recollection of any particular conversation.

The Chairman asked whether witness knew that a steam shovel, bought for ten thousand pounds, never did a day's work.

Lord Lloyd said that he never heard the shovel was a failure. He added that when he left Bombay in December, 1923, the reclamation, to the best of his knowledge, was proceeding without a hitch.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson: Except that the work was to be finished in 1926 and that the dredging, which was to take five years, had only begun on December 8, 1923.

Lord Lloyd: I may have known that there was some extension of time. You have to take a reasonable view of the situation.

A CRIME IN THE EAST.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya said all schemes of reclamation before 1917 had been turned down, and that the adoption of this one was due to Lord Lloyd's enthusiasm.

Lord Lloyd: I should not flatter myself to that extent. I should say it was due to the earnest desire of the late Secretary of State to look after the masses of the people rather than vested interests that brought it about. We were fighting for people who were living in squalor beyond words.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya: Was there not undue haste?

Lord Lloyd: Anyone who commits the crime of action in the East commits a great crime. If I have committed the crime of trying to get something done I am not ashamed of it, but proud of it.

Replying to another question, Lord Lloyd said he thought the Government was amply justified in its selection of Sir George Buchanan. He added that he was grateful for the loyal work of all engaged on the scheme.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE SPANISH PLOT.

CATALANS AND ANTI-FACITS IN LEAGUE.

GOVT. ESPATCH REGIMENTS

LONDON, Nov 5.

Paris.—The papers profess to see connection between the Catalan Separatists and the Italian anti-Fascists and draw attention to the extraordinary part played by Colonel Riccioti Garibaldi who left Italy some years ago owing to his quarrel with Sgr. Musselini. Questioned at Nice by the Inspector of Paris Police on his alleged relations with Italian and Spanish refugees in France, Garibaldi is stated to have declared that he might have been imprudent but he could justify his conduct. Garibaldi at his own request was brought to Paris to explain matters to the Minister of the Interior. According to "Matin" Garibaldi admitted that he had received 100,000 francs from the Commandant Rapolla, the official of Italian police headquarters at Rome, who recently arrived at Nice with a forged passport. The French police requested Rapolla to return to Italy and searched his luggage, in which it is stated they found 50,000 lire notes. According to another account Graibaldi has collected large sums 2 months ago to finance the Republican march to Rome which has never materialised.

A message from Toulouse says that a force of about 700 Separatists have crossed the frontier into Spain in shall parties and taken to mountains. It is reported that they have been joined by a number of fellow Separatists. It is stated that the Spanish Government has despatched two regiments of civic guard to the frontier. All is quite in Spain. The press is rigorously censored and it does not refer to the Separatist plot.—Router.

RUBBER EXPORT RIGHTS,

TIME LIMIT TO BE IMPOSED.

LONDON, November 4.

The Colonial Office announces that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of steps being taken by the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya to introduce the necessary measures to impose a limit of time on the validity of rubber export rights which may be issued in those territories on and after February 1st.

The intention is that while such rights existing before that date will continue as heretofore to be valid for the export of rubber at any time after the issue, the coupons in Ceylon and export credits or licenses in Malaya which may be issued on and after February 1st, shall cease to be valid on the expiration of the period of three months following the period in respect of which they are issued, namely, they will be valid for a total period of four months in Ceylon and of six months in Malaya.

It is not at present intended to limit in this way the validity of coupons issued to small estate owners in Malaya in view of the comparative unimportance of export rights thus carried over.—Reuter.

MR. NARIMAN TO BE PROSECUTED.

(Continued from previous page.)

views regarding this episode before his departure to England.

LIMIT TO PRIVILEGE.

Answering a question as to the nature and the limit of the privilege enjiyed by witnesses before the Committee, Sir Grimwood said: "Any witness is fully protected who makes any statement before the Committee, no matter however defamatory it may be, provided the statement is made in good faith and without malice." If he had been asked for permission to prosecute a witness for alleged defamation, Sir Grimwood added, he would cross-examine the person who approached him for such permission.

When a specific question was put to him by the pressman as to how far a witness giving evidence before his Committee was protected in making statements contended to be defamatory of another person or persons, Sir Grimwood replied: "I should permit and allow any statements, however "prima facie" defamatory of anybody else, if it was relevant to the actual terms of reference and if it was made in good faith and without malice."

"Who is to say that it is made in good faith and without malice?"—Well, that is for the affected party to prove."

The reporter drew his attention to the fact that an official of the Development Department sought the Committee's permission to prosecute Mr. Nariman. Sir Grimwood said: "I should cross-examine the wounded party and find out what is in his complaint. If anybody told me he had been defamed, I should get to the bottom of it; I should ask him to come and sit in the box and tell us the whole story. I should ask him 'What have you done? What have you not done?' That is the businesslike way of treating the matter!"

Sir Grimwood was next asked what he would do if in the event of a prosecution, Mr. Nariman were to plead privilege and look to the Chairman for protection.

Sir Grimwood said: "Let it come to me in a definite form and I will see what I can do."

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MAHARUL HAQ UE'S NOMINATION PAPERS.

RIVAL CANDIDATE'S OBJECTION.

PATNA, November 5.

An incident is reported from Chapra on the day of the scrutiny of the nomination papers of Mr. Mazharul Haque (Congress) and Mr. Mubarak Ali (non-party) for the Saran Mahomedan rural seat in the Legislative Council. It appears that when Mr. Haque's nomination papers were scrutinized Mr. Mubarak Ali objected that the entry regarding the electoral roll number in the nomination papers of Mr. Haque did not tally with the certified copy of the entry filed by Mr. Haque It was found that Mr. Haque's nomination papers No. 7 had been changed to 17. Dr. Mahomed who had filled in all the entries in the nimination papers at once challenged the genuineness of the figure and contended that the figure 1 had been added in all three nomination papers after they had been filed.

The District Magistrate who is also the returning officer disallowed the objection and accepted the nomination papers of Mr. Haque. Later Mr. Haque himself filed a petition before the District Magistrate pdaying for a public enquiry into the matter and the District Magistrate passed orders accordingly. Mr. Sheonandan Prashad, Senior Deputy Magistrate, held a public enquiry and examined a number of witnesses including Dr. Mahmood. A report on this will be submitted shortly.—A. P.

ELECTION ACTIVITY IN BEHAR.

RUSH OF PARTY LEADERS.

PATNA, November 5.

As the dates for polling draw nearer and nearer, canvassing on behalf of party organisations and individual candidates grows brisker and brisker. Pandit Malaviya has already been touring Bihar in the interests of the Independent Congress Party. Moulana Shaukat Ali and Swami Satyadeva Will shortly visit the provicne to canvass support of the Congress Swarajya Party. Babu Rajendra Prashad has started his tour in Chota Nagpur. This is for the first time in Bihar that the elections have been organised on proper party lines. The candidates set up by the Congress for the Assembly and the local council number about 60 and by the Independent Congress Party over a dozen. Reports received so far go to show that of the two candidates returned uncontested to the Assembly, one belongs to the Congress Party and of the 13 candidates returned uncontested to the local council including special constituencies, 3 are Congress candidates and 1 belongs to the Independent Congress Party and the others are non-party candidates. This leave the other constituencies to be keenly contested. There have been two or three withdrawals so far.—A. P.

SATARA ELECTION PROSPECTS.

FORECAST RISKY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, Nov. 5.

In reply to an enquiry whether the Hon. Mr. Jadhav was responsible for the increase in the assessment of land revenue by the revision settlement in this District Mr. L. D. Baskerville. Collector of Satara, expresses himself thus:—

OFFICER TO THE RESCUE!

"That the land revenue is a Reserved Subject and that therefore none of the ministers has any constitutional responsibility for any decision of Government regarding that subject". This with its vernacular rendering forms the subject matter of an election leaflet issued to influence the voters in the Hon. Mr. Jadhav's favour. That a responsible officer should so openly run to a candidate's rescue is much resented by the local press as well as provincial organs like the "Kesari" and "Dnyana prakash".

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED.

The Non-brahmin Congress Election Committee's recent declaration that the Hon. Mr. Jadhav has been duly nominated to be a party candidate with two others may not prove him paying as its comes too late. Reports, reaching this week, of meetings held in rural localities at which passages at arms between the Minister and his young rival or their canvassers have taken place, corroborate the same conclusion. That there will be a keen contest for the second seat (nobody questions Khan Bahadur Cooper's seat) between the Minister and Mr. Shinde who represents the younger generation and the Maratha aristocracy is practically certain.

ALIENATION OF SYMPATHIES.

As regards, the third seat, contest for the same between Rao Bahadur Kale and the Responsivist party candidate L. M. Deshpande promises to be harder still. Rao Bahadur Kale's indiscreet showering of abuse upon the Congress authorities and belittling khaddar at Mr. Baptista's lecture the other day have alienated the sympathies of many of his friends who had promised him support. On the other hand Mr. Deshpande's position has been considerably strengthened by Mr. N. C. Kelkar's word in his behalf at Wai, Satara, Shirala, Islampur, Vita and Tasgaon last week. However, correct forecast is risky.

RETURN ONLY "JUSTICITES"

RAJA OF PANAGAL'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

In the course of an appeal to the electors published in the "Justice" the Raja of Panagal says:—The coming fight will settle the fate of non-Brahmins once and for ever. The issue is clear. We are fighting for justice, for equal opportunities for all, for fair-play and not for favouritism, for the breaking of age-long monopolies and traditional privilege. Our record shows solid achievements and a substantial measure of progress which has been appreciated in various quarters. The cry of Swaraj is a meaningless cry little every community is roused up to a sense of its own fitness, till the inequalities of birth and race are brushed aside in the desire to promote the common cause."

He adds: "Non-Brahmins, it you are sincerely anxious for further reforms and keen on witnessing the early dawn of Swaraj your only hope and salvation lies in the return of the party that is pledged to constitutional agitation and the attainment of Swaraj at the earliest possible time. The next session of the Council is found to be a momentous one. The question of reforms will be in the forefront and we want men who have the courage of their convictions and will stand up for a just cause."—A. P.

REMOVAL OF ELECTORAL DEFECTS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The "Pioneer" says that the Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce are taking prompt steps to remove the defects from their electoral practice which caused the recent rejection of nominations of the two candidates to the local Legislative Council and have asked each member of the Chamber to signify the name of one individual who he nominates as an elector on his behalf.—A. P.

BURMA'S CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

Polling for three seats in the Legislative Assembly for the non-European constituency took place to-day. The candidate are U. Tokkyi (Swarajist and the sitting member), U. Hla Tun Pru (Swarajist), U. Khin Maung (Nationalist) and J. R. Vakharia (Independent). The Burman candidates worked together, the special feature being a number of ladies registered their votes.—A. P.

AN AP AL TO VOTERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My humbliest (with a capital "H") apologies to Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas if I have done him and his skin unconscious injustice.

I had expected that he would have seen that I could not have twitted him on what he was not then, but what he is now viz., a practising lawyer.

In any case my letter has given him an opportunity to advertise his wares, for which, Sir Editor, he must be obliged to you. I do not ask for his thanks, but he has on the other hand my humblest apology. I hope like Pears' boy he is now satisfied. His letter indicates that "he won't be happy without it."—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chroniele."

Sir,—Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, smarting under Mr. Tairsee's whip, has cleverly sought to camouflage the issue. On his own admission Mr. Purshotam came to Bombay and joined the Bar in August 1922. Will Mr. Purshotam be surprised to learn that boycott of Law Courts was reiterated by the Congress in December 1921 and 1922 and was not withdrawn till 1924, at Belgaum. And does Mr. Purshotam mean to suggest that he believed in the Non-co-operation programme, when he not only joined and continued practice, but openly laughed at and ridiculed Gandhiji's programme and methods? Does he also forget his utterances in the Provincial Congress Committee and his vehement denunciation of Gandhiji at the Students' Brotherhood debate.

I will request Mr. Purshotam not to protest too much like my lady and not to resort to word splitting, lawyer as he is.—Yours, etc.

S. N. POONEGAR.

Slater Road.

TIPS TO BARBERS.

TRUTH ABOUT MASSAGE.

Lately in the hairdressing department of a large general store I was confronted with two mysteries, writes Mr. St. John Ervine in an English contemporary.

An old gentleman entered, and immediately each of the barbers was peculiarly aware of him. Those who were finishing jobs began to slow down and take sly glances at their neighbours. They had on their faces what are called "meaning smiles."

At last one of them, who could not decently continue shaving his customer any longer, finished, and in a dejected manner said: "Next gentleman, please."

A look of great content came into the eyes of his colleagues. The old man got up and took the empty seat. As he did so the barber who was attending to me leant forward and whispered in my ear, "Never been guilty in his life, sir!"

I looked at him wonderingly, until I realised what he meant. The old gentleman never gives tips to barbers, which is why they are so reluctant to attend to him.

I said to the man who was shaving me, "Why should a barber, more than any other man, be tipped? If I go into the hosiery department and ask for a pair of gloves or a tie, the assistant does not expect me to tip him for serving me; but if I come down into this department to have my hair cut, you do, and if I do not tip you, you are unwilling to attend to me, and may not attend to me properly."

Why we tip.

He looked a little bewildered. I said, "The whole of this tipping business is ridiculous. I tip a taximan, but I do not tip an omnibus conductor. I tip the waiter who serves my meal, but I do not tip the cook who prepares it. Why should I tip you when I do not tip any other assistant in these stores?"

He looked at me in an odd way and said, "I never thought of it like that," and then added, "I suppose it is because it is personal service."

"But," said I, "the omnibus conductor gives me as much personal service as the taxi-driver, and the man who sells gloves to me is just as attentive as you are!"

That stumped him, and I did not like to add that we tip only people who do more or less menial services, and that any self-respecting man or woman would be indignant at being tipped at all. All of us, especially women, resent the tipping system, but very few of us have enough courage to resist it.

It is not so much that we are afraid of abuse or of inconvenience as that we are afraid of being thought to be stingy. I am sure that many people when they pay visits to friends are haunted by the horrible thought that at the end of their stay they must tip the servants, and are not quite certain which of them to tip or how much to give them.

I remember being told before I went to America that on no account must I offer tips to chauffeurs. An American friend of mine, comparing workmen in his country with workmen in my own, assured me that an engine-driver in America would feel insulted if a passenger offered him a tip; but when I went to America I did not find any reluctance on the part of anybody to take tips, nor did I bring a blush of shame to any chauffeur when I "insulted" him by offering him money.

There has no doubt always been a tipping system, and perhaps there always will be one, but what a relief to all of us it would be if there were none! My heart goes out to the departing tourist who stood on the deck of the steamer which was to take him home, and cried in a loud voice: "If there is anybody in this golden country I haven't tipped, this is his last chance!"

The other mystery in connection with barbers' shops is a very different one. Periodically I am incited to undergo strange treatments. The barber will say: "Would you like a friction, sir, or a high frequency?"

I always reply "No, thank you!" not because I do not want either of these things, but because I do not know what they are. I once saw a man prostrate in a chair while a barber plastered his face with what looked like white mud. When his face had been covered with this strange substance a lamp with a purple glass was held above it until the mud was dry. After a short interval the mud was removed.

I said to the barber who was attending to me: "What is happening to that man? Is that what you call violet ray?" and he replied, "No; that is a mud massage."

"What is it for?" I asked. "Oh," he said, "it is very good for you!"—a statement which is always made by barbers about everything. He entered into a long explanation of the quantities of uric acid and other delcterious stuff that is in the human body, and he assured me that I might wash my face many times and yet he would remove from it large quantities of dirt with this white mud which, apparently, comes from South America.

On the shelf in front of me were many bottles, each containing a coloured liquid. I might have my choice of a great variety of unguents and shampoos: oil shampoo, tar shampoo, dry shampoo—which I never feel is a shampoo at all.

I thought to myself all these must bring great profit to the barbers, but is not much of it pure nonsense? I still do not know what high frequency is. I am ashamed to confess my ignorance of it. I feel that the barber is pained about my persistent refusals and that he regards me, if not with distrust, at least with contempt. One of these days I shall have to be highly frequented merely to keep him in a good humour.

The Devil You Know.

I could, of course, go to another barber, and indeed am sometimes tempted to do so, for I long ago exhausted this chap's stock of conversation, but it is a risky business to change a barber. The devil you don't know has all the faults of the devil you do know, as well as his own.

I remember on one occasion going into a strange barber's shop to be shaved. He said to me, "Would you like your face massaged?" I replied that I only wanted a shave. He was persistent. A little electrical treatment of some sort would do me a world of good. He could guarantee in twelve treatments to keep my hair from falling out, and was not at all embarrassed when I told him that that was the last thing my hair showed signs of doing.

When at last I induced him to believe that I wanted nothing but one he was almost rude to me, and I was not at all astonished to read in the newspapers some days later that he had been summoned for assaulting a customer who had been as rigid as I was.

Sheer terror, therefore, keeps me faithful to my fellow, and I see that I am doomed one of these days to take the tariff and order everything that is on it. I wonder if that will surprise him! It would be fun to say, "Yes, I'll have a shave, and a hair cut, and a singe, and a shampoo, first with oil and then with tar, and a face massage done with mud, and some frequency, and a lot of friction, and, please, I'll have something out of all the bottles on my hair. And if there is anything else!. . ."

But by then, no doubt, he would be dead from heart failure, which, a doctor once assured me, is what everybody in the world dies of.

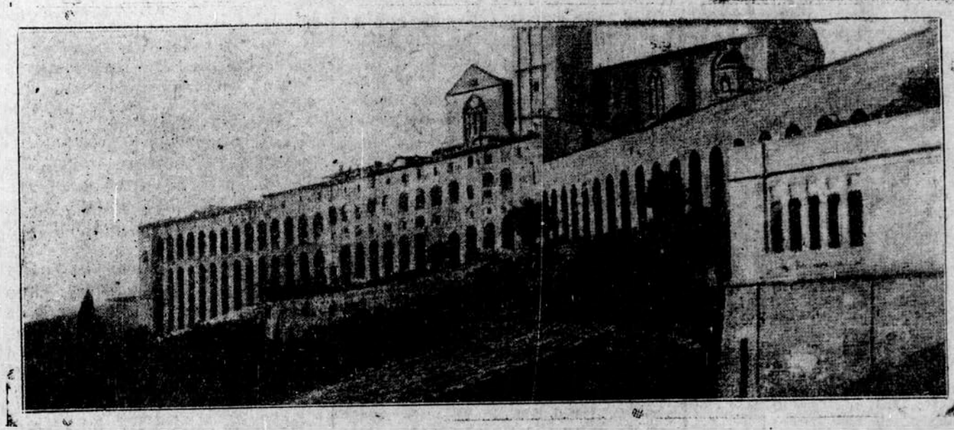
DIWALI DECORATION.

"Chronicle" Photo:
Hindu ladies decorate the front of their houses with artistic Rangoli designs during the Diwali festival.

THE FOURTH ESTATE OF THE REALM.

Courtesy: "Prager Press."
The Fourth Estate of the Realm is considered of great importance both by the people and the Government of Czecho-Slovakia. Here is a group of Czechoslovak journalists on a visit to Poland to cement further the good relations between the two countries.

DEDICATION TO ST. FRANCIS.



Courtesy: "L'Illustration."
The celebrations in connection with the St. Francis of Assisi Anniversary were held on a grand scale this year at Assisi, the town where the great Franciscan preached. The picture shows the Basilique of the church dedicated to him there.

WHEN THE OLD FEEL YOUNG

Courtesy: "Illustrietre Blatt."
A Distraction for the New York millionaires. Playing marbles in Wall Street, New York.

DIWALI PUBLICATIONS

GUJARATI PERIODICALS.

The Diwali numbers of the Gujarati periodicals which we have received are all of a very high order. The "Bombay Samachar" number is easily the most attractive among them in variety and quality of articles, illustrations and the quantity of reading matter. The picture of "Damayanti in Exile" by the well-known painter of Andhra. D. Ramrao is a most striking one and even to those who are not art connoisseurs the illustrious painte's effort cannot fail to appeal. Among the English articles those by Dr. P. C. Ray on Science and its application to Industry, Mr. George Lansbury on "Rear up a new Civilisation," Miss Watson on "India's Apostle of Ahimsa," Dr. Sunderland on "India and other subject Nations," Mr. Andrews on "The Indians in S. Africa," Babu Rajendra Prasad on "The Economies of Charkha," Mr. Panikkar on "Nationalism in Indo-China" are illuminating and thought-provoking, each of these writers having specialised in he subject he deals with. Babu Rajendra Prasad enters a strong plea for greater production and consumption of Khadi and suggests that "If India had the will and the power to revive this great industry it would impose protective duties on foreign cloth." Dr. Sumant Mehta in a forceful Gujarati contribution points out the reactionary character of the administration in Indian States and sounds a note of warning to the Princes that they cannot hold out for long their retrograde policy, fondly believing that the public in States have no-one to speak with authority and in a representative capacity, while British India is politically advancing. Mr. Mahadeo Desai draws a pen picture, in his beautiful style of the serenity and peace prevailing in the Sabarmati Ashram. The reference made to Miss Slade in the article makes interesting reading. Other instructive contributions are those of writers like Messrs. M. Munshi, A. V. Thakkar, Swami Sradhanand, Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Sharde Mehta, Mrs. Hansa Mehta. The "Samachar" number deserves a place in every Gujarati household caring for useful and wholesome entertainment.

"THE GUJARAT."

A drama called "Tarpan" set up in the pre historic India in which Mr. K. M. Munshi has very skilfully interwoven a love story has been deservedly accorded the place of honour in the Diwali number of the "Gujarat". A further chapter on the incomplete story of The Test has been written by Mr. J. M. Bhatt. It is a bold experiment to try a story with the combined effort of half a dozen well-known writers, each contributing progressively a chapter to the story. The last chapter to be written by Mr. Munshi will be awaited with eager interest since the will have to wind up the story taking up the different and scattered threads and giving them a finishing touch. It will be an effort worthy of Mr. Munshi and Mr. Munshi's powers as a fiction writer will be tested by his instalment in the story of The Test. Once more we have to suggest that the Editor will considerably enhance the value of this valuable publication by the inclusion of articles on serious subjects like Travel, Industry, Journalism, etc.

THE "THE PRASTHAN"

In a short period of nearly two years the "Prasthan" edited by Mr. Ramnarayan Panthak, artist-literataur of the Gujarat Vidyapith has made a mark in the Gujarati literature for its contributions on profound problems of life and the universe. Unlike its contemporary the "Gujarat" the "Prasthan" devotes a large portion of its space in the discussion of serious subjects, not totally ignoring the lighter side of the literature. The Diwali number contains an article on the village life by Dr. Sumant Mehta. The story by "Durref" represents a high order of artistic test. There are many other useful contributions.

THE "VISAMI SADI".

The Visami Sadi' of the late Mr. Shivji has been revived by his enterprising son Mr. Gulam Hussain. It is to his credit that the periodical has not degenerated like most of its weekly contemporaries catering to the low tests of the uneducated. The Rubayet of Omar Khayam have been translated and given with illustrations which are a particular attraction of the Diwali number.

THE "HINDUSTHAN".

The Diwali number of "The Hindusthan" is a bulky number of 200 pages interpersed with many illustrations. Articles on Socialism occupy prominent place. "Cycle of Indian politics" by a London correspondent is an interesting parody of Committee-and-Commission-ridden India. Among the well-known contributors are Prof. B. K. Thakore, Mr. I. K. Yagnik, Mr. Mast Fakir, Miss Lotvala.

"BE GHADI MOJ".

The Diwali number of the "Be Ghadi Moj" should be called with propriety the Munshi Number. The biographical sketch of Mr. Munshi is illustrated with no less than seven photos. In view of the cheapness of the issue the number supplies a good variety of reading matter, among the prominent contributors being Mr. Munshi, Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya, Mr. Mathubhai Kantawala calls upon the Gujaratis to emulate the great qualities of Parsis in a forceful contribution under the title of "Be Parsis." Much credit it due to Mr. Sadik, a Mahomedan, for taking keen interest in Gujarati journalism.

THE "SUVARNAMALA".

The Bhadrapada number contains an interesting article on travel in Southern India and a good many stories. The "Suranamala" puts before the public a correct version of the romantic story of the "Hirabhagol" in its last two issues which must have been read with keen interest by the Gujarati public.

H. P. D.

"VIVID VRITTA".

The Diwali Number of the "Vivid Vritta" which has just reached our office, opens with an instructive article by Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya on the "Life of Shivaji Maharaja." Mr. Vaidya, in his article discusses at length and proves by quoting several documents that Shivaji was born in 1630 and not in 1627 as hitherto maintained by well-known writers of histories. He has also given interesting information regarding the childhood of Shivaji. Mr. Talchelkar's contribution on Mill-workers in Lancashire gives useful information regarding the conditions of mill-workers there. Short stories, poems and illustrations add to the usefulness of the number. It is priced As. 6.

FATAL WALL COLLAPSE

ACCIDENT IN DELHI GOVT. PRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

A serious accident occurred this afternoon, in the Government Printing Press, Delhi, resulting in the death of two and injuries to five compositors. It appears that a mud partition wall recently erected on a stone floor suddenly collapsed, killing two Mahomedan compositors who were working near by. Two Bengalis and one Mussalman received serious injuries while two others were slightly hurt.—A. P.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 Au. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop 55(B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple Bombay 4.

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FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1|2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
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The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
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When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
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THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 73,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£1,000,000

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPOPT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5

MONEY—The past week has given no indication of harder money rates. The Imperial Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. as compared with 5 per cent at this time last year. Call money rates remained at 1|2 per cent. and fixed deposit rates were almost unchanged; two months 2 per cent. six months 3 1|2 per cent. and twelve months from 4 to 4 1|2 per dent.

There has been little change in the market for Government securities from the prices prevailing last week, and the tone of all issues has been steady. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 77-7 to Rs. 77-11 and 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 103-7 to Rs. 108-9. 1935 and 1933 Loans remained steady at Rs. 103-4 and Rs. 104-11. 5 1|2 per cent. Bonds, 1928 were unchanged at Rs. 107-2. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 102-1 and Rs. 107-2, 1931 at Rs. 108-2 and 1932 at Rs. 109-2. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was quoted at Rs. 114-2. The 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 was unchanged at Rs. 89-1.

The Currency returns as of 31st October, 1926, show a further increase of Rs. 106.81 lacs in the note circulation now reaching to Rs. 193.79 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have both increased by Rs. 89.71 lacs to Rs. 96.83 crores and by Rs. 16.80 lacs to Rs. 8.03 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 65.63, an increase of 0.19 per cent. over last week.

In a recent illue of the "Economist" their New York correspondent states that the weakness in cotton and silver has called attention again to the decline during the past nine months in the general level of commodity prices and has served to relate this decline to the question of central banking policy. In some quarters it is believed these developments will cause the Federal Reserve Bank to increase its discount rates with considerable reluctance and content themselves as far as possible with existing money conditions, in the meantime being liberal in meeting legitimate seasonal trade demands. In any case, Wall Street (New York's Financial centre) is less inclined to look for an upward revision in official money rates.

EXCHANGE: The bullion import enquiry existing in Bombay has offset the effect of the appearance of a moderate amount of evport bills resulting in a quiet but steady exchange market. The rates improved slightly over those of last week with sellers at 1s. 5-27|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-29|32d. The following are the forward rates:—November 1s. 5-27|32d. December 1s. 5-29|32d.; January 1s. 5-31|32d.; February 1s. 6d.; March|April 1s. 5-31|32d.; May 1s. 5-15|16d. and June|July|August 1s. 5-29|32d.

The dollar sterling rate was again quoted slightly lower, the quotation at the opening of the week being £4-84-3|4 but closing at £4.84-5|8. The new Belgian currency "Belga" declined to 34-85 closing at 34.84. French francs again experienced a distinct improvement being quoted at 152.65 to the pound sterling as compared to last week's final quotation of 157.25. The Italian lira depreciated to 113 on the last business of the week.

GOLD: In spite of the small quantity of business being transacted, gold prices have remained fairly steady during the week under report, the last quotation being Rs. 21-8-6 per tola ready. The average off-take is estimated at about 15,000 tolas daily and the stocks on hand at about 4 lacs tolas as compared to 5 lacs in the last week. London prices remained unchanged at 84s. 11 1|2d. The rate for sovereigns in the local market improved to Rs. 13-9-0 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-9 for ready and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 20th November and 20th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £80,000 and from Durban £140,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,23,261 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil and from Durban £237,000 by steamer sailing on the 8th instant.

SILVER: The silver market again showed a definite improvement during the early part of the week, and on Monday prices advanced to Rs. 58-7 on heavy speculative buying by local operators. China reports were also reassuring although no price increases took place in Shanghai. This steadiness in the market continued to Tuesday on firm advices from London but depression again pervaded the market on Wednesday as a result of seeling pressure on the part of China Banks due to easier Shanghai advices. The range of prices was from Rs. 57-3 for ready, on the first day of the week to Rs. 58-7 on Monday and Rs. 57, which was the closing quotation. However, as stated, the week's operations showed some improvement in the general situation. The market, however, is still very susceptible to the influence of foreign movements and its extreme sensitiveness may be the cause of further fluctuations. The season of Indian demand is setting in and imports of bar silver in Bombay during the month of October reflect this fact, although a considerable portion of these imports is for the purpose of meeting bear commitments. The bear factions in the local market are operating with much more causation than has been displayed for some weeks past. This is particularly noticeable for near delivery—end of November settlement and due to a large extent to the fact that telegrams from London state that further stocks are not available for shipment to arrive in time for November settlement to fill additional bazaar orders of substantial proportions.

For the end of the month settlement, the local market is likely to be subjected to fluctuations of more or less violence caused by the jockeying for positions of advantage by bull and bear factors and it is probable that the results of these activities will be decided by the extent to which silver moves upcountry during the current month.

The auction which took place Saturday last resulted in sales being made for account of buyers in default, a fact which makes it obvious that the outcome of the "squeeze" mentioned in our previous reports was not as satisfactory as was anticipated by bulls.

In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 5-1|16d. to 2s. 5-1|4d. but declined to 2s. 4-5|8d. and closed at 2s. 5d. The daily average off-take was reduced to 200 bars and stocks on hand are estimated at about 6,000 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 24. 15|16d. and 24-9|16 for spot and 24-9|16d. and 24-3|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-7 and Rs. 56-14 for ready, Rs. 57-11 and Rs. 56-12 for 24th November settlement and Rs. 56-10 and Rs. 55-8 for 23rd December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £264,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2918 bars and Rs. 51,911 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £525,000.

SHARES: The share market was open for business only for three days during the week, and during this period the general tone was steady The market will be open on Friday between 6-30 and 8 p.m. for Moorat business. Most of the cotton mill share prices showed some improvement as compared to last week. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 862|8—866|4; Century Rs. 355; Central India Rs. 518|12—522|8—521|4; Crescent Rs. 172|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 865—871|4; Madhowji Rs. 110—115—113|12; New Great Rs. 291|12; Pearls 507|8—511|4; Simplex Rs. 127|8 and Swadeshi Rs. 476|4xd.—478|12—477|8xd.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Hydros again declined from Rs. 1036|4 to Rs. 1025. Tata Iron Ordys and Defds. appreciated in prices, the former from Rs. 60|4 to Rs. 63|8 and the latter from Rs. 218|12 to Rs. 226|4, but closing at Rs. 223|12; Andhra Valleys opened at Rs. 715, declined to Rs. 710 and closed at Rs. 715. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 225 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 129|6xd. Cement shares were unchanged during the week. In railway shares, Ahmd. Prantij was quoted at Rs. 920, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 147|8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 695.

Imperial Bank shares continued to improve from 1460 to Rs. 1470 on the last day and the Contributories from Rs. 465 to Rs. 366|4. Bank of India and Central Bank shares were unchanged at Rs. 74 and Rs. 28|4 respectively.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The demand for ready sugars was very brisk and with small stocks at hand and small arrivals expected prices have been advanced by 6d. per cwt. all round. In sympathy with higher prices for ready sugars there was good enquiry for near positions and a fair business was done in White Javas October at sh. 17/2 to sh 17/5 and November/December at sh. 17/ to sh. 17/3 and January/March at sh. 17/2 to sh. 17/5 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. A fair business was also done in E.R.B. October at sh. 17/2 to sh. 17/5 and November/December at sh. 17/ to sh. 17/2 and January/March at sh. 17 to sh. 17/3 F. B. Harbour. A Native importer has sold about 3000 tons New Crop Javas July/September at sh. 16/3 to sh. 16/4 F.B.H

Karachi and Calcutta reported a quiet but steady markets and small quantity of White Javas and B. R. B. have been transferred to Bombay.

Java reported a steady market with fair business doing. London and America ruled steadier during the week with fair business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 17/0/0 eq. sh. 17/5 F B Harbour stocks 35,000 bags.
T M O October sh. 17/4 F B Harbour.
T M O Nov./Dec. sh. 17/3 F B Harbour.
T M O Jan/Mar. sh. 17/5 F B Harbour.
B R B Oct/Dec. sh. 17/3 F B Harbour
B R B Jan/Mar. sh. 17/4 F B Harbour.
Beet Nov./Dec sh. 16/9 F B Harbour.

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The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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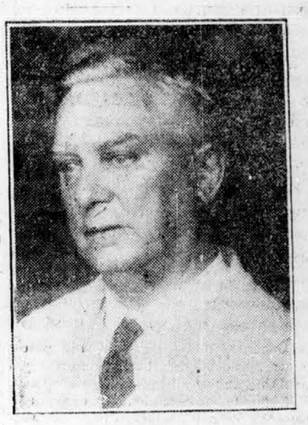
DEPUTATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri.

Sir George Paddison.

Sir M. Habibullah, Leader.



Sir D'arcy Lindsay.

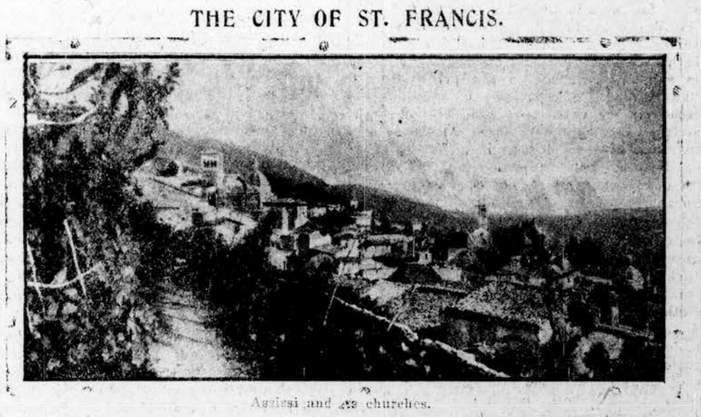
Mr. G. L. Corbett, Deputy Leader.

Sir P. C. Sethna.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISSI.

Courtesy: "Illustrated London News."
One of the earliest portraits of St. Francis of Assisi the seventh centenary of whose birth has just been celebrated.

THE CITY OF ST. FRANCIS.



Assissi and its churches.

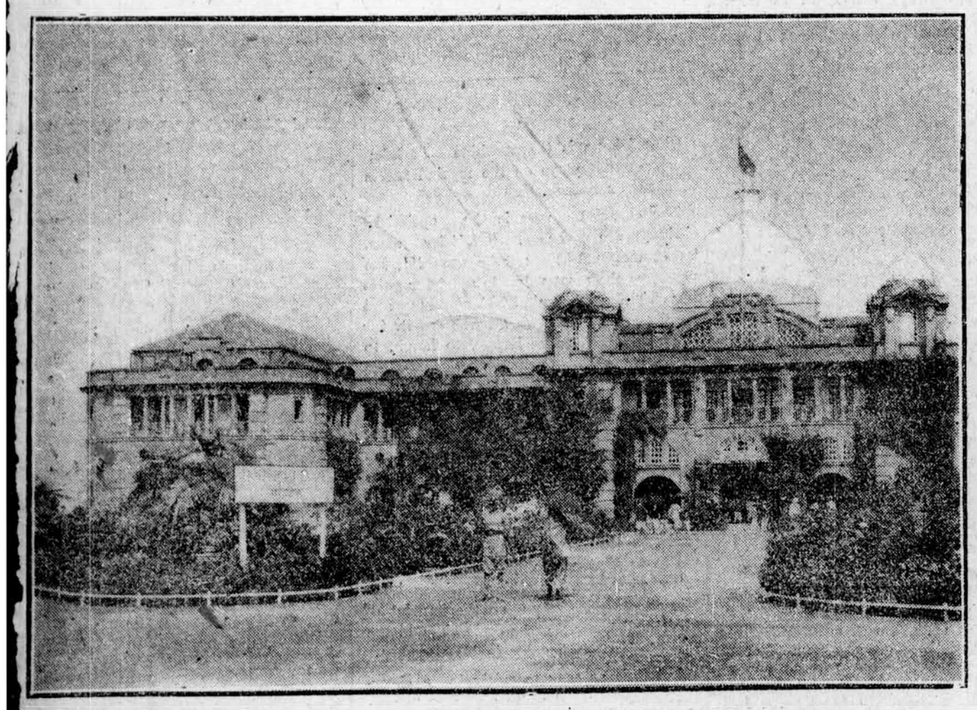
P.P.A.
Justice Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee of the Calcutta High Court who is shortly retiring.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary to the S. A. Deputation.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Courtesy: "L'Illustration."
The meeting between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini on board the yacht "Giuliana."

POONA AGRICULTURAL SHOW



K. K. and Co.
A front view of the Poona Agricultural College where the Agricultural Show was held.

The Interior Hall of the College where the exhibits were displayed.

MAJESTY OF PHILOSOPHY.

PLACE OF RELIGION IN LIFE.

SUPREMACY OF SPIRITUAL REALITY.

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN'S LECTURE AT HARVARD.

The following are the extracts the lecture delivered by Prof. Radhakrishnan at the International Philosophical Congress held under the auspices of Harvard University, U. S. A.:—

"A civilized nation which has no metaphysics is like a temple decked with every kind of ornament, but possessing no holy of holies" (Hegel) Hegel does not mean by "metaphysics" here epistemology or logic, but a definite theory of the universe, a world-view, what Plato would call a synoptic vision of reality, which takes into account not only the movements of matter, but the theological attitudes of men, and which does justice to every side of human experience. Every civilization implies such a metaphysics, even as it has its art and literature, social and religious life. The philosophy of a particular nation will reflect the general temperament of its people, and will bear special reference to the problems of the age when it was formulated. Each system of thought has its own formulas, its own characteristic applications and phrases, its own way of encountering the new problems which always come up in life and thought. It does not, however, mean that there are no universal interests or any objectivity in truth. Simply because the way in which the problems are proposed and the forms in which the solutions are presented vary, we cannot conclude that ultimate reality changed its nature with its temporal course or local setting. Philosophy, as a study of reality, is subject to evolution. Our knowledge, of reality grows, but it does not necessarily follow that the real itself as distinct from the actual is evolving. As we are finding it increasingly difficult to account for the cosmic evolution on the principle of mechanical adaptation to environment, we will find it equally difficult to explain completely the history of philosophic development on the basis of the temperament of the thinkers and the nature of their immediate surroundings. There is, all through, pressure of the absolute ideal, the constraint of the objective.

TRANSEEMD LIFE.

There are thinkers of the present day who ask us to purge philosophy of all interest in morals and society. It is, however, impossible for a true philosopher to eliminate himself entirely from his surroundings. But he should adopt an attitude of detachment and dispassion. It requires a spacious and sensitive mind to understand the different attitudes of men, their ideals and aspirations, and to guide them to their purpose. If we are to get a comprehensive and synoptic vision, we must step aside for a while, and watch the procession. To be able to transform life, we must transcend life, not for the sake of transcending, but for the sake of transforming it. Philosophy is first to be contemplated before it is worked out. The recognition of tye ideal is the first step, while its slow realization is the work of centuries.

It is not necessary for me to give you any illlstrations from history to show how a philisophy has a true organic relation to its environment. Professor G Taylor has already done it. It will be more useful to show how a system of philosophy at the present day, if it is to be adequate and alive, should be relevant to our present problems, which are in a sense unique. Our main interest as a Congress of Philisiphy is not so much academic and antiquarian, as contemporary and creative. I believe that there has been no age in the history of the world so full of interest and anxiety to the thoughtful as is the present age. The determining factor in the present situation of the world is the role of science. Modern science is breaking down barriers and is creating common interests. The thoughful in every nation are faced by the same problems. The philosophy of the future is likely to be of a less provincial character. The new mathematics, the new physics, the new psychology are revolutionsing accepted notions of space and time, matter and mind. A rethinking of the problems of the borderland has become urgent. Apart from the difficulties in the world of pure theory there are other interests of life which are demanding attention. The world is becoming outwardly uniform, though not yet inwardly united. The shrinkage of space is raising its own problems. The East and the West are becoming next door neighbours, butt not yet understanding friends. We are anxious for world-unity, but are not prepared for getting rid of the habit of mind which makes for world-discord.

PHILOSOPHY AND NATION.

When we turn from international to national concerns, our problems are not l ss acute. Democracy is passing through a testing time. Fascism in Italy and Bolshevism in Russia are only two examples. The class conflicts in the economic world point to an unstable social equilibrium. The theory that society is a piece of mechanism which will adjust itself automatically through the operation of economic forces of freedom of contract and competition, is steadily losing ground. The workmen claim higher wages and more leisure, with facilities for education and enlightenment, recreation and relaxation. But they do not know how to make constructive use of their leisure, and are devising expensive ways of killing it.

In domestic relations, the upsetting of conventional standards is causing excitement. There is a luck of understanding between the older and the younger generations. In the traditional codes men have claimed freedom for themselves and have demanded discipline for women. Sometimes men set at rest all bickering. by referring to the natural superiority of women. But women are coming into their own and are insisting with great force and—I am sorry to say—much success on becoming our equals. We seem to be more anxions for equality than for quality. It is not very modern for a man or a woman who is sick of his or her partner to take another, but what is modern is a philosophy in justification of it. We have had wickedness with us from the beginning of human history. But recently we have learned to give the old habit the new name of self-expression, under life. We are regularising irregularities in matters of sex.

WANTED ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE.

When we come to personal religion, we see an extra-ordinary amount of restlessness. The sciences of psychology, sociology and anthropology are undermining the foundations of orthodox theology in every religion. We are not so much in need of philosophy as a critical analysis of knowledge, a discussion of essence and existence, or a pragmatist outlook with the insistence on methodology and futility of metaphysics, but the larger philosophy which will take up the results of the sciences and set forth a spiritual theory of the universe. The varied accounts of religious experience seem to support the view that God, s but a shadow of the human mind, a dream of the human heart. An attitude of atheistic naturalism or humanistic idealism is becoming more popular. The textbooks of the past do not seem to be of much help in solving the problems of the present. No prophet of old, it is asserted, could have anticipated our difficulties, or understood them. Any attempt to reinterpret ancient faith to suit modern needs may show reverence for the past, but not intellectual honesty. Our modern educated young men have no use for religion as trust in God. or communion with the Unseen. We have built up our techinque of society and are trying to live clean lives; and religion has some pragmatic value as an attitude of life making for social peace and betterment. In very religious community we have a large number of people who are avoiding the discomfort of thinking, and growing indifferent to the problems of the higher life. Others there are, who shut their eyes to the facts of science and modern knowledge; and like horses in tuskers, they go by the beaten track. The cultured stand by a vague social idealism. Many openly avow doctrines of selfishness in morals and anarchism in social life.

It is a welcome sign of the times that science, which has inflicted the wounds, is also trying to heal them up. Some of the greatest philosophers of the present day are scientific metaphysicians. They are not satisfied with the facile solutions of a crude naturalism. It is becoming increasingly evident that a scientific view of the world does not make God superfluous. The passing flux of the world is not like the heaving and hurrying, yet ultimately unprogressive movement of an agitated sea. The course of life is not a series of accidents, but is an ordered ascent from the fresh beginnings of life up to man, and from the primitive uncivilized man to the more spiritual type The world is tending towards deification, to use the phrase of Alexander. The subjection of the cosmic-process to law, and its tendency to produce higher values suggest a Creative Principle operating throughout the course of nature, bringing about ever new and higher forms of life on the stage prepared for it by the lower. This creative urge, this immnent drive in things, this nisus towards increasing diversity and perfection, whatever we may call it, indicates the reality of an ultimate spirit which in religious terms is called God. Such a view is also in harmony with the religious history of the world. From the primitive savage, kneeling before some supposedly sacred tree or holy stone, thrilled with the thought that somewhere at the back of created matterlies and vibrates a force, a Power beyond his knowing into contact with which he must somehow come, down to the great faiths of to-day, men have understood that God is the reality behind and beyond and within the snifting panorama of nature and history

ONENESS OF LIFE.

The human being has much in common with plant life and the animal world, but in addition has power to understand his place in the world's scheme and to share in the work of God. He can control his growth, as plants and animals cannot. Pre-human progress happened. Human progress can be willed. Each of us has a place in the great adventure. We can use the material with which we are supplied to promote our spiritual ideals. We have enough freedom to deal with the given material. Human development is not a mere passive unfolloding of which each step is rigorously determined by the preceding, but is a process of active reconstruction, conditioned by the materials furnished by experience. Until the different individuals realize the purposes with which they are charged the world-process is unfinished.

Some such view, it seems to me, will help to clear up our present confusion. Religion will not be a mere sanction for the rules of conduct. It is a vision of reality, superior to the historical process. In religious-life we endeavour to gain a foothold in the world of eternal values from which to dominate and transmute the life of time. Religion is not merely social service and league humanitarianism, but confidence in the supremacy of a spiritual reality which gives us strength in the hour of need. It is the faith that though the waves on the shore may be broken, the ocean conquers nevertheless It is not only life transforming, but a life transcending. The world is suffering, not for lack of light, but for lack of power. We have a high moral tone, but not much moral fervor. We speak of brotherhood, but with little real brotherly love. We love humanity in the abstract, but pass it by in the concrete We love the beggars on the stage, but not at the theatre-door nor even at the temple-door. The dynamic energy to make us line upto our ideals, comes not from the mind but from the depths of the soul. Self-discipline is a necesaary quality of moral life. If we do not cast out the devil from our nature we cannot exercise it from the society which it torments. We cannot be satisfied with social idealism however divine it may be. We may be doing God's work all the time, but let us keep some free moments for self-examination and communion with the eternal. Prayers to Deity now and then are not enough but we should also hold our souls in patience, and wait in silence for the answer to our prayers. Such an attitude is likely to develop a serenity of mind and poise which will not be disturbed by the shocks of circumstance. Endurance and reform and not indignation and destruction should be our ideal. There is no use in being condemnatory towards a sinner. We must stretch out to him the hand of sympathy and fellowship a a pilgrim who has been led astray. Every sinner has a future, even as every saint has had a past. The worst criminal has within him an indestructible potency of regeneration. He can turn over a new leaf, and gain a new start.

WHAT MAKES FOR PEACE.

If this spiritual attitude controls our life from its apex to its foundation, then it will help to sanctify society itself. The secular and the religious aspects of life are not two independent departments, governed by independent laws, but relative distinctions within a larger whole. We should welcome the world of human appetites as the scaffolding from amid which the life of the spirit must rise. The purpose of the institution of mariage is, not mutual satisfaction, but enhancement of personality. There is a great saying in the Upanishads, "Not for the sake of the husband is the husband dear but the husband is dear for the sake of the spirit. Not for the sake of the wife is the wife dear. But the wife is dear for the sake of the spirit." We are not simply individuals, but members of society, and pursuers of spiritual ideals. Life is not merely a list of opportunities for self-satisfaction, but a set of obligations for realizing spiritual good. If life is to be lived merely from moment to moment, then there will be nothing to live for. Self-realization consists, not in the raw exercise of elemental passions but in their sublimation.

Except in the pages of fiction we do not have two people agreeing with each other in tastes and temper, in ideals and aspirations. No two persons are alike. The differences are the material which have to be worked into a harmonious whole. If the existence of incompatibility be a justification for separation, most of us would be divorced. No! It is a challenge to a strenuous life. Marriage is the beginning of the problem, and has for its and the transformation of one's chance mate into a life-long comrade. Those who enter married life should be prepared for the exercise of patience and restraint. Women insist on equality; they are welcome to do so. But, only let them impose their higher standards of discipline on men rather than accept the lower standards of freedom which they rightly deprecate, or used to deprecate in men.

In the economic world co-operation should take the place of competition. We must give up the individualistic view, and look upon society as a system of mutual, though varying obligations held together by a common ideal. Every kind of function is valuable, so long as it serves the social good. Democracy does not mean equality of endowment of function, but equality of value as human beings.

Each man as man has a value which is unique, and a dignity which is inalienable. The workers are certainly entitled to the essential conditions of well-being, but should not forget that what is necessary for well-being is not simply easier circumstances, or more comforts of life and larger opportunities for pleasure, but inner harmony and spiritual poise. The great religious teachers speak to us of a peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Without serenity and poise, restraint and self-control we are not truly civilized, however great may be our outward accomplishments. A monkey trained to ride a bicycle and smoke a pipe is still a monkey.

PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE.

In the world of international relations we are to realize that national, racial, religious imperialism does not make for peace. Unless we grow internationally minded, peace will not break out on earth. We cannot get rid of wars and rumours of wars simply by talking of peace and actually preparing for war. When a nation in the height of its power and the plenitude of wealth helps i s weak neighbour even at the sacrifice of its interests, that act will bring peace nearer than all conferences and congresses on peace. We cannot accomplish spiritual ends by mechanical measures.

Our attitude towards races whom we are pleased to call primitive and savage must be one of sympathy. The primitive and the savage but for the grace of God are ourselves under much less favourable conditions. We should see in the differences of races and nations the means by which humanity should progress through mutual service and enrichment to its complete, full-orbed development.

In the sphere of religion we cannot adopt the dualistic attitude that the plants in my garden are of God, while those in my neighbour's garden are planted by the devil which we should destroy at any cost. It is unfair to God and man to assume that He has entrusted His exclusive revelation to some one prophet, Buddha, Jesus or Mahomed, expecting all others to borrow from him, or else suffer spiritual destitution.

The present needs make upon philosophy a demand to put forth a constructive theory of life fair to science and faithful to true religion, a philosophy which would insist on the supremacy of a spiritual reality and the practice of self-discipline and self-sacrificing service. That to my mind seems to be the role of philosophy in the present stage of the history of civilisations.

MARATHA RESERVED SEAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of 26th instant, under the nom-de-plume of "a Telugu Voter", let me at the outset say that he is labouring under a great mis-apprehension when he says that the Vanjari community forms part of the many so-called Telugu communities domiciled in Bombay. As a matter of fact the Vanjari community are inhabitants of Maharashtra, particularly Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona Districts, and as such, their mother tongue is Marathi. I know of so many persons of this community, and I have not heard any one of them speaking Telugu language amongst themselves. Further, the Vanjari community are akin to Backward and Depressed Classes of our Presidency. Under these circumstances, it is therefore but right that the Bombay Government thought it fit to include the Vanjari community in the category of "Maratha and allied castes."

One thing is, however, surprising that the great Kamathi community of Bombay are recently stlingy themselves as Telugu community. Was it not due to the existence of this community abounding in large numbers near Grant Road, that the various lanes in which the Kamathi community are living, are named as "Kamathi Pura Lanes"? Had the past generation of this great community styled themselves as Telugu community, the Kamathi Pura lanes of Bombay would have been naturally named as Telugu Pura Lanes. Will "a Telugu Voter" explain the reason of this change of name?

It, however, pains one to find, that much has been done of this little matter especially as the Bombay Legislative Council elections are fast approaching. I would therefore, put an humble suggestion to the Maratha voters to choose the right person whether he be a Vanjari or a Bhandari. One great point however in favour of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, J. P. is that he is one of the very few philanthropists from the Maratha and allied communities of this eminent city and is doing his best in his own way to uplift the Maratha and allied castes and the Hindu community in general. His latest philanthropic works namely "The King George Sanitorium for Hindoos at Nasik" and the Lingubai Education Fund are well-known to the public.—Yours, etc.

A DECCANI HINDOO

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Arthur Norman Moberly as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal.

The Calcutta Corporation will present an address of welcome to Sir Ronald Ross, Investigator of Malarial Disease on his visit to Calcutta towards the end of November.—A. P.

HOW TO VOTE.

PROCEDURE ON POLLING DAY.

The following simple facts and explanatory notes are intended for the information of the general public of this Presidency regarding the elections which will take place this month.

The polling days for the different constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly have been fixed as follows:—

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1. Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan (excluding Bombay City Mahomedan).—Tuesday, 9th November.
2. Bombay City Mahomedan.—Saturday, 13th November.
3. European and University.—Wednesday, 10th November.
4. Landholders.—Monday, 15th November.
5. Commerce and Industry.—Friday, 12th November.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1. Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan constituencies.—Thursday, 18th November.
2. Landholders' constituency.—Monday, 15th November.
3. European constituency.—Friday, 19th November.
4. Indian Commerce constituency.—Saturday, 20th November.

All persons who are entitled to vote in the forthcoming elections will find their names in the final amended Electoral Rolls, which have been published in all villages, in every ward of a municipal town, and at the head-quarters of all districts (in Bombay City at the Municipal Hall, at the Collector's office, and such other places as may have been advertised in the daily press).

THE FIRST STEP.

Separate Rolls have been published in each area for the constituencies of each of the two Legislative bodies, the Bombay Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. By consulting these different Rolls a voter can see for what constituency or constituencies he has a vote. The Rolls have been published for the most part in the language of the district. In Bombay and Karachi they are in English only.

Every elector should write down and note for himself his number on each Roll in which his name appears.

This is especially important for the large non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Every one should endeavour to vote for every constituency for which he has a vote.

FIND YOUR POLLING STATION.

Polling stations will be arranged at convenient places and a full list of these will be published shortly before the elections showing the areas for which they are fixed. For example in Bombay City, non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency South, voters residing in D ward will vote at Wilson College, Chowpatty, and voters who live in A and C wards will vote at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.

People must vote at the polling station fixed for them; they cannot vote anywhere else

In the mofussil every taluka will have five or six polling stations and notices will be issued showing which part of the taluka is included in each polling station.

There will be a presiding officer for each polling station with polling officers to assist him. The presiding officer is generally responsible for the fair conduct of the election and will keep order at the station.

VOTE EARLY.

The hours for polling on the voting days are from 8—12 and 1—6. Voters should go to the polling station early. If they go late it will not be possible to finish in a day, and many people will be shut out and will lose their votes. So they should go early and be ready to vote as soon as possible for the doors of the polling station will be shut at 6 o'clock precisely and only those already inside then will be able to vote.

The vote is an important thing. Do not lose it by forgetfulness.

The method of voting need not be explained in detail. The presiding officers will give any explanation that may be wanted. They will also assist any elector who, owing to infirmity or illiteracy, is unable to vote properly.

HOW TO RECORD YOUR VOTE.

Briefly each candidate is given a symbol, which is published before-hand. The voter should get to know this. He should decide which candidate he means to vote for and ascertain what symbol each of these candidates has been allotted. When the voter goes to the polling station he gives his name to the polling officer, who, if the voter's name is on the electoral roll of that polling station, gives him a ballot paper on which the names of all candidates are printed. The names of the candidates will be printed in the vernacular of the district; opposite the name of each candidate will be printed the symbol of that candidate and after the symbol is a blank space. In constituencies in which no symbols are to be used the blank space is provided immediately after the name of the candidate.

It is in these blank spaces at the right hand end of the ballot paper that the voter places a cross with a pencil for the candidate for whom he wishes to vote.

He has as many votes as there are spaces on the paper, or if the crosses as he has votes; he can place them all for one candidate or he can distribute them amongst the candidates. Instruction on the back of the ballot paper will show the total number of crosses tht may be placed on the paper.

If more than that number of crosses are placed on the paper, or if the crosses are are placed elsewhere than in the blank space provided for them, the whole ballot paper will be rejected and his vote will be lost.

AN EXAMPLE.

As soon as he has marked his paper he should fold it up fourfold so that no one can see whom he has voted for and put it into the ballot box which will be pointed out to him by the presiding officer. The elector should vote without undue delay and should leave the building or polling station as soon as he has put his voting paper into the ballot box.

If through inadvertence, a voter has spoilt his voting paper in such a manner that it cannot be conveniently used as a voting paper he may deliver it to the presiding officer and obtain from him another ballot paper in its stead.

Perhaps the voting procedure described above will be understood better if we take an example. Take a constituency with three seats. Suppose there are five candidates, named A, B, C, D, E Each candidate will be given a symbol. A will have a horse, B a tiger, C an elephant, D a sword, E a flag. Now each voter has three votes because there are three vacancies. He gets the ballot paper on which the names A, B, C, D, E are printed and against A is printed a horse, against B, a tiger, against C an elephant and so on. Suppose the voter wants to give two votes to A and one to C he makes two crosses against the name and symbol of A, and one against C, and puts the paper into the ballot box. He then goes out of the building and has finished his voting.

Of course, when there is only one seat, the voter has only one vote and he can make only one cross on his voting paper, however many candidates there are.

If an elector still does not understand some point he need not hesitate to ask. He may ask the Collector of his District or the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, before Polling Day or the presiding officer at the polling station on the day of the elections.

THE POLLING STATIONS.

The Collector of Bombay has fixed the following polling stations for the election of the non-Mahomedan constituencies of the city of Bombay to be held on Tuesday, November 9, (hours 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.):—

BOMBAY CITY SOUTH.

1. Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, near Dhobi Talao (3 stations, 1 for "A" ward and 2 for "C" ward.)
2. Wilson College, Chowpatty for "D" ward.

BOMBAY CITY NORTH.

1. The old Common Prison, Jail Road East, Umerkhadi, "B" ward.
2. Bombay Education Society's Girls' Old Boarding School, Parel Road, Byculla, "E" ward.
3. Damoder Thackersey Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel "F" ward.
4. Antonio da Silva High School at the junction of Portuguese Church Street and Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar "G" ward.

TRY CHEERFULNESS.

Cheerfulness is the sunshine of life; the light that plays on the myriad facets of a man's nature.

The cheerful man is the optimist. "Things are never so bad," he says, "that they might not be worse!" He possesses the most valuable asset for gaining friends: his smile. It attracts and encourages and pleases all who see it, for the world asks to be happy, to laugh, to be amused.

Take the dull man. We can almost hear him negative a proposition before it is expressed. When he enters a room there is a general hush; he damps our pleasures and throws a wet blanket over our hopes.

So much is he the slave of his soul's darkness that he always covets the opposite to that which he possesses: nothing pleasures, nothing satisfies him. His countenance takes on the imprint of his churlishness, and people shun him—they feel uncomfortable in his presence.

Yet it is as easy to cultivate a cheerful frame of mind as to give way to pessimism. The effort is rich in gain, both to ourselves and to our fellowmen. Try it.—"Daily Express."

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9	Lathe M. Weaving Box ..	2/12
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12	Art Needle Work 2/4	4/8
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15	Card Houses Object.. ..	3/-
16	Stencil for Child	2/-
17	Animals, Birds, Flowers and Fruits Painting Book	1/8 to 2/12
18	The Fairy Land P. B. ..	2/12
19	Gujarati Kindergarten ..	4/-
20	Mosaic Designer	5/-
21	PICTURES LOTTO	3/8
22	FAIRY TALE LOTTO	3/6
23	Everything in its proper place	6/
24	Marrey Object P. Book	3/4
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28	FIRST STEPS IN SEWING.	2/12

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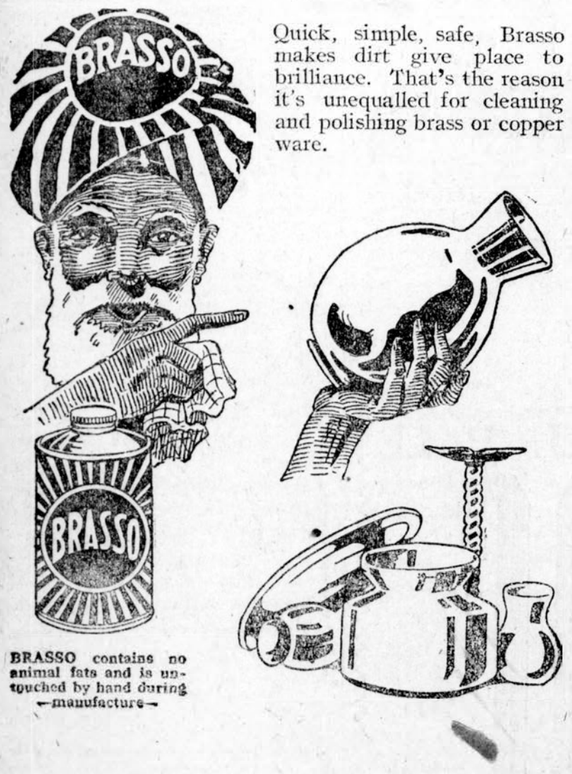

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FAMOUS SIEGE OF BHARATPUR

CITY THAT TOOK 21 YEARS TO CAPTURE.

A hundred years is a long time to remember. Since Lord Wellington with scant patience sat him down to besiege those fortresses in Spain that barred his progress, the British Army has not been largely concerned with sieges. Defences of a kind have been numerous, but the sieges have been but four, and the first of the four took place a hundred years ago this year. The other three were within the nine years from 1848 to 1857, commencing within the curious outbreak of a disgruntled governor against his own Indian masters, which ended in the siege of Mooltan, a story of tragedy and romance, then in 1854 the weary long-drawn siege of Sebastopol, and last the ever-famous story of the Ridge at Delhi.

There is a medal inscribed "To the Army of India,' so old that the youngest recipatient has long gone to his rest, given for the campaigns of Lake and Arthur Wellesley, of Lord Moira and Malcolm and Hislop, which bears last among its twenty-four clasps that for 'Bhurtpur'—and yet what of it? Who knows (or cares) of Bhurtpur and what befell there of the dogged failure of Lord Lake, at the end of a career of daring triumphs, of the three thousand soldiers who fell before its walls to no avail, of all India watching the British for twenty-years and more in jeering wonder, and then the writing on the wall, and the capture after a prolonged siege and storm in 1826! The British corps that took part may treasure the memory—the native regiments that did so well, vanished in the debacle of 1857, and no one else remains to care, though as many troops took part in the final capture as landed in the Crimea.

Bhurtpur was a large and, in those days, strongly fortified city a few marches from Agra, the centre of the incomprehensible and warlike race of Jats, to which some say the Gypsies of England belong. It was besieged and four times unsuccessfully assaulted by Lord Lake in 1805, from which date, till Lord Combermere stormed the fortress in 1826, its rulers had scoffed at British supremacy, and harboured every wolf's-head and every masterless man in the countryside.

MAHRATTA CONFEDERACY.

Now the sieges of Bhurtpur came about in this wise writes Maj.-Gen. Sir George Macmunn in the "Cornhill Magazine." At the commencement of the last century the position of the British in India was a very different thing from what it is now. The Mahratta Confederacy, Scindia and Holkar the Peishwa and the Bhonsla, was a power in the land almost as great as our own, and bitterly hostile with prophetic wisdom. We had been at war with France for years, and the Peace of Amiens was looked on as a temporary respite at best. We had, it is true, after years of strife, hurled the French as a power from India, but their roots dug deep, and French officers and many adventurers of the lesser European breeds were hard at work organising on their own models the troops of the Mahratta chiefs and their lesser satellites. Napoleon Bonaparte openly and in all seriousness was planning an invasion of India via Syria, with the willing help of the Tzar, and with hism was closed daily one De Boigne, the famous Savoyard General who had just quitted the service of Scindiah, for whom he had raised and trained fifty thousand men, horse, foot and artillery, over whom M. Perron now reigned in his stead. The whole the Doab, the territory between the Jumna and the Ganges, had been assigned to Perron by Scindiah for the upkeep of this huge French trained force, and the wretched Shah, Ilum, the puppet of Delhi and titular Great Mogul and Emperor of India, was in Perron's hands. The Mahratta Confederacy was eagerly planning to try conclusions with the "Angrez" and drive them into the sea, and all India stood agog to see it.

Luckily for England, there were some in those days who understood that the moment to make war is that most suited to oneself, and not that most favourable for one's adversary. At that time Richard Colley Wellesley, Lord Mornington, and later the Marquis Wellesley, was Governor-General and a very strong man, while his two brothers were his right-hand men. It had soon been borne in on him that the Mahratta and the British could not both own sway in the land. Two wives in one house and two masterful races in one countryside have always failed, since the earliest days of man. So, before the Mahratta plans were ready or the promised French assistance arrived from oversea, the Governor-General had decided to deal the Mahrattas a staggering blow, to secure the person of the Great Mogul and crush the French influence once and for all, and to make all the lesser states accept his subsidiary, system of alliances.

BID TO CAPTURE AGRA.

In 1803 General Arthur Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson swung up over the Ghauts to cut the Maharattas from the sea, and fall on Scindiah and the Bhonsla, and General Gerald Lake marched out of Cawnpore with close on eleven thousand men, capture Agra and all the 'French States,' as M. Perron's military province in the Doab was called. A smaller force moved into Bundelcund from Allahabad. Of Welleseley's crowning victories of Assaye and Argaum, hardest of hard-fought battles, of Lake's daring march on Delhi against M. Louis Bourquin, of his interview with the blind and tearful Emperor, it is not possible to speak at length here, nor of the most final destruction of the last De Boigne's fine army at Laswaree. They are a splendid record of daring and energy, of gy, of "I'audace et toujours l'andace," of which Lake was the great exponent. Following on these victories and the full of fortress Gwalior, came the excesses of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the Chief of Indore, and Colonel Monson's ill-conceived advance across the Chumbal and all the pity and humiliation of his retreat before Holkar, with losses of guns and almost all his force, which in the fickle East largely undid all the good of Lake's previous victories.

Lake, however, soon came to the rescue and Holkar disappeared before him, to reappear suddenly at Delhi, held tenaciously by a small sepoy garrison under Burce and David Ochterlony, against furious onslaughts, till Lake arrived in hot haste again. Then commenced Lake's famous cavalry pursuit of Holkar, who had now been reinforced by Scindiah and Bhurtpur, as far as the banks of the Betwa, and whom he finally overtook and trounced at Furruckabad. This march, as great an achievement of cavalry as an in history totalled 350 miles between October 31 and November 17, 1804, and the last stage was seventy miles in twenty-four hours.

The year before, the Rajah of Bhurtpur had made a treaty of alliance with the British, but after Monson's 'debacle' he thought, like many others, that he knew which way the cat was going to jump, and had joined the elated Holkar. While General Lake and his dragoons, His Majesty's 8th, 27th and 29th and several native cavalry corps, had been chasing Holkar's hordes of horse, General Fraser had destroyed his infantry under the walls of the Jat fortress of Deig.

A few days later Lake himself appeared before the fortress with a light seige train drawn hastily from Agra and, opening fire on November 14, stormed the place with his usual 'elan' on the 22nd.

From thence he moved to settle accounts with the faithless Bhurtpur. The 'Army of India' medal has clasps both for the 'Battle of Deig' and the 'Capture of Deig.'

After the continuous marching and countermarching of the last twelve months, Lake was anxious to give his troops some rest, and turned on Bhurtpur in the hope that his luck would hold good and that its capture would finish the campaign. The past year had been full of incident, stirring and dramatic in the extreme, notably the rescue of the blind Shah Alum from the hands of the French Mahratta fraternity. We in these days do not realise how hard the French influence died in Hindustan. In the State of Hyderabad the adventurer soldier thrives in a mean fashion to this day, and the descendants of the French soldiers of fortune are still to be found there, while in the Punjab their tracks are still recent. In the Imperial Service Forces of Kashmir there were till recently Dogra officers who would drill a battalion in French, close on 150 years after the downfall of the French power in India.

On January 2, 1805, the army swung into position before Bhurtpur, in which Ranjeet Singh, the Jat Rajah, with a large force of Jats and Mahrattas had ensconced himself. Outside bodies of Holkar's cavalry hung about, having recovered from their previous beating, and with them was Jeswunt Rao himself, and Amir Khan the Pindari leader as well, with a large following of horse. The outer wall of Bhurtpur, some four miles in circumfrence had an appearance of immense strength, consisting of huge bastions and curtains of solid masonry, covered with a thick layer of mud bricks. The bastions were extremely lofty, and guns innumerable bristled from the tops, while round the whole ran a wide ditch crossed by narrow causeways, and into which water could be admitted by a canal connected with a jheel hard by.

The General's first idea was to put his 76th at it and take the place by storm, and it is probable that the 'elan' and determination of his troops added to the prestige they had acquired, would have induced success. There is little doubt that Delhi would have fallen to an assault following on the battle of Badli ka Serai and the first return of the masters to the ridge, or even that Sebastopol would have yielded to a prompt advance of the Allies. The solemn preparations for a siege mean that every weak point is thoroughly defended and the assault indefinitely delayed.

A STATE OF SIEGE.

General Lake allowed himself to be persuaded, and sat down to a siege with a very inadequate siege train. His shot and shell penetrated the thick mud coating of the walls without doing any damage. On January 7, some infantry stationed outside the walls were disalodged and batteries at once established. By the 9th a rough scramble alley had been battered on the face of one bastion, and the impatient Ge-

(Continued on Next Page.)

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(*Branch* BANGALORE.)

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Make them glisten

Each day remove the dingy film

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Then why not fight the film on teeth, as millions are doing now? Make this free test, and see what new beauty comes.

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Most teeth are clouded by a film—that viscous film you feel. It clings and stays, because no ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it.

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FAMOUS SIEGE OF BHARATPUR

(Continued from previous page.)

neral ordered an assault for that night at 8 p.m. Three columns formed for the storming and filed out of the camp in the still of the evening. The centre column consisting of the flank companies of the four European battalions and a native battalion, led the attack under Colonel Maitland. The leading men of the 22nd swam the ditch and scrambled up the wall, but in the dark they were not followed immediately, and the surprised garrison hurrying to the ramparts had time to get into their breastworks and open a heavy fire on the storms. The flank columns, delayed by unexpected obstacles, came up to the support late, and the men of the 22nd were forced back with heavy loss. Colonel Maitland himself was killed in leading the centre column in a second attempt, and, nearly every officer being down, the force made their way back to the trenches baffled more than beaten. Five officers and eighty-five men were killed, and twenty-four officers and 371 men wounded; but General Lake, cheery and resolute, issued a hearty order and decided to have at them again, but by daylight this time. At 3 p.m. on the afternoon of the 21st, a storming party consisting of detachments of the 22nd, 75th and 76th, equipped with ladders and portable bridges, headed once more for the ill-omened breach. Behind followed the remainder of these corps and the 9th, 15th, and 22nd Native Infantry, the whole under Colonel McRae. The defenders had not been idle since their victory, and a number of guns from the parapets had been collected round the breach. 'Jingal and 'zamboorak,' fieldpiece and "sher butcha' and every devil-mouthed contrivance that could belch old nails and grape, opened on the stormers as they breasted the breach. As success seemed impossible in the circumstances and men were falling in scores, Colonel-McRae drew off his force with a loss of eighteen officers and 573 men.

The General, nothing daunted, thanked his men for their efforts, and cheered their spirits by falling on Amir Khan, the Pindari leader, who had ventured to tamper with convoys meant for better men than he. After this diversion, the besiegers took matters more quietly, pounding solidly away at walls that crumbled but slowly, till, on February 10, more fresh blood was added in the shape of reinforcements from Bombay under Major-General Jones. By this time the besiegers had prepared large quantities of rafts, ladders and fascines, while regular approaches had been made and the siege batteries pushed close to the walls. A mine had been laid to blow up the counterscarp, and at 4 p.m. on the afternoon of February 20 the third assault took place.

The command was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Don, who had greatly distinguished himself in Monson's disastrous retreat. The Bombay troops formed the bulk of the two flank columns, and the centre was furnished by the original troops of the force, the 76th of course leading. The enemy had made two desperate sallies during that morning and the night before, but had been repulsed, not without severe loss to the besiegers, and the dead lay still about when the assault started. Something went wrong, what exactly is hard to say; the troops in the centre column were probably stale—they had fair reason to be. Fearing a mine, they hesitated at the foot of the breach. In vain Colonel Don urged and incited them; the men, the famous and invincible 76th, would not look at the breach. In vain a forlorn hope of the 22nd sacrified itself, in vain a few sepoys attempted the breach. The men were stale, badly stale, and hung, about at the foot of the rubble only to lose heavily. The 32nd Native infantry with two guns tried the breach once more, while a column of the 86th, entering one tower, captured eleven guns and actually removed them, but were unsupported. The defenders sprung a mine and this added to the confusion, so that the attempt was abandoned, though fourteen officers ran to the front and tried to persuade the men to take advantage of the enemy's confusion. The loss was twenty-eight officers and 894 men, to the chagrin of the General. Nothing daunted, however, he decided to renew his attack next day, since the failure of the last seemed due to exceptional reasons. He addressed the troops on parade, regretting the misconduct of the Europeans, referring to it more in sorrow than in anger, and called for volunteers for a storming party. Lieutenant Templeton of the 76th offered to lead the forlorn hope. At three o'clock of the next afternoon the fourth assault, commanded by the gallant if unthinking Brigadier Monson, filed out to the foot of the breaches, with a fine enthusiasm that spoke volumes for the discipline of the period. The troops were furnished by the 1st Europeans, the 65th and 85th Foot, and three battalions of Bengal Native Infantry, with every siege gun that could be brought to bear joining in, till very hell seemed loose.

COSTLY ASSAULT.

In vain again, however, forlorn hopes struggled up the 'glacis,' in vain sepoy and soldier vied with each other for the place of honour, while staff officers shouted and regimental officers died in trying to lead the rank and file to impossible feats. Down the rubble slopes of the steep breaches, over the masses of corruption that were once smartly accoutred British soldiers and the 'debris' of shot and shell in the ruins, half a score of cannon belched grape and canister and scrap iron, till close on a thousand of the stormers lay piled high a horror and an offence in the sinking sun.

Dogged had failed to do it for once in Lord Lake's career, and the brigadier sullenly withdrew his broken columns. Thirty-four officers and 937 rank and file was the butcher's tally that night.

The four assaults had cost the British 103 officers and 3,100 men, while the siege guns were worn out and the ammunition expended. The siege was therefore changed to a blockade, since loose his grip the General would not and again he soothed his temper by falling on Amir Khan and Holkar, who had dared harass his rear once more. On this Ranjeet Singh of Bhurtpur, weary of a defence which held little promise, expressed his readiness to treat, and finally agreed to render up the territories we had given him out of those taken from Scindiah, and to pay twenty lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the war. Defeat could have hardly cost him more dear.

Lord Lake—for he had been raised to the peerage 'of Delhi and Laswarre'—a fact on which the Bhurtpur Rajah had sent out to congratulate him in the middle of the siege—now turned once more on the irreconcilable Holkar and chased him north till he fled for safety to the Punjab, when the great Marquis Wellesley having been recalled, a pease-at-any-price Viceroy, Sir George Barlow, ordered Lake to return, and restored his lost dominions to Jeswant Rao.

So, though the Rajah of Bhurtpur had been content enough to purchase peace, yet throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan went the story of the invincible British, the cursed 'Angrez,' four times hurled back from those grey mud towers; so that men said what one has done another may do, and every native prince in the land let hope rise in his breast. Bhurtpur blustered and swaggered, and built an immense new tower to his walls with the skull of the British dead, but did not mention the twenty lakhs he had paid to loose the grip outside.

After that, whenever the hand of the English fell heavy on the East, men would say, Yah! bully us, but go and take Bhurtpur!'; and into that walled city gradually went for sanctuary half the ill-gotten treasure in Upper India. Thus closed the episode of the First Siege of Bhurtpur.

For twenty years the 'Fateh Burj,' the Tower of Victory, with its plinth of skull, stood as a mark of promise to Hindustan. War succeeded war, potentates fought against the Pax Britannica from the south and west of India to Burma and the Himalayas, and all the time the taunt was in men's mouth, 'Go take Bhurtpur!' After fiasco and overwhelming losses from folly and disease which marked the first year of the now forgotten Ava campaign, the first of the three Burma wars, the prestige of the 'Huzoors' did not stand high in the land and the Pindari barons and Mahratta chiefs finally conquered in 1817-19, all looked for a sign.

In 1823 died Ranjeet Singh of Bhurtpur, and a brother succeeded to the throne, to be shortly after poisoned by a nephew who seized the 'gaddi' and imprisoned the rightful heir, a lad some five years of age. The successor to Ranjit Singh had been recognised by us and in the interest of his son, Doorjan Sal the wicked nephew, was declared a usurper. Sir David Ochterlony, he who twenty years earlier had helped to defend Delhi against Holkar's hordes, denounced Doorjan Sal on behalf of the Governor-General and ordered a force to assemble and move at once to Bhurtpur since he knew, and none better, the ferment of which the walled city was the centre. On this the Governor-General, Lord Amherst, with an army and a treasury heavily taxed to maintain the Burma war, ignoring the danger, counter-ordered the move and refused to ratify Sir David Ochterlony's promises of early reinstatement of the rightful heir to the throne. Sir David Ochterlony died shortly after, broken in heart at the rebuff and his supersession.

Relieved of the approach of the terrible 'Lony Ochter,' Doorjan Sal collected arms, powder, and artillery, and sent messengers to all the princes and states of Central India asking for support, and it was not till he had made his position extremely strong that the Government recognised that the action of Doorjan Sal was a test case and all India the court. In December 1825 a force of some 27,000 men with a big siege train moved on Bhurtpur under Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-Chief. By December 11 the city was invested with a cordon fifteen and a half miles long. The same tall walls of solid mud which had baffled Lord Lake still surrounded the city, and the Motee Jheel still supplied water to the moat. Guns innumerable crowned the walls, and 25,000 Jats, Pathans, and Rajputs defended the city and its immense store of treasure. Lord Combermere's left wing surprised the Jats in the act of cutting the dam that opened the moat to the waters of the jheel, and thus prevented the ditch from becoming an obstacle.

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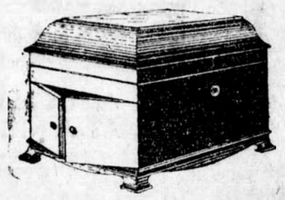

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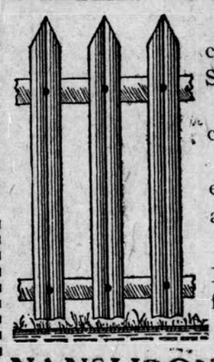

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FAMOUS SIEGE OF BHARATPUR

(Continued from previous page.)

Commander-in-Chief. He recommended Combermere, to which they demurred saying that they understood that Lord Combermere was not a man of great brain. 'Dam his brains!' said the Duke. 'I tell you Combermere is the man to take Bhurtpur'.

The Commander-in-Chief spent nine days in survey and reconnaissance, and finally decided to attack from the east, but made a feint of coming from the south-west as did Lord Lake. Under cover of this feint the cordon was drawn far closer, and two important positions on the east were taken up, a desperate sortie being repulsed on the 23rd, made with the object of attacking the first parallel, which was within 600 yards of the walls. Owing to the nearness of this parallel the Jat guns could not be depressed sufficiently to reach the British batteries. On the 24th all women other than those of the Royal family were permitted to pass out, and on the 25th a large force of the defenders' cavalry succeeded in cutting their way out. By the 26th the Jat guns were silenced and the second parallel was dug some 250 yards only from the city, and by the 28th the approaches were within twenty yards of the walls.

But in this 'strange and gigantic concrete of earth' breaches, as Lord Lake had found, were no good. On the left a battery of fourteen heavy guns had battered one curtain for a week without making any real impression. Every heavy gun in Upper India had been brought to the siege, and there was not an eighteen-pounder to be found elsewhere at any place north of Allahabad; so on January 6 it was decided to mine under the ditch to the big bastions. On the 7th a shell from the city blew up one of our ammunition tumbrils, and this exploded an adjacent magazine of 20,000lbs. of powder, a heavy loss. The bombardment continued to distract attention from the mining. On the 13th, 1,808 shot and shell were fired into the city, and on the 15th, 1,416, rising to 1,894 on the 16th. The garrison continually sortied at night with great resolution. Our own mines more than once met the enemy counter-mining, and on the 8th some were exploded to give entrance to the counterscarp, where sixteen Gurkhas surprised some sixty of the enemy and destroyed them.

It had been rumoured that the big breach by which a scramble-way led to the top, had been repaired, and on the 20th five Gurkhas and half-a-dozen British volunteered to reconnoitre. They gained the top unmolested, fired a volley on the defenders and hurled stones, creating a great panic escaping with only the loss of one of their number. Feeling was running high among the beseigers, for some prisoners captured by the Jats had been mutilated and put to death. A curious incident was the desertion to the enemy of a Corporal Herbert of the Bengal Horse Artillery who had been reduced. He took an active part in working the enemy's guns, directing them with success on Lord Combermere's camp, and was finally hanged by us for his pains, on the capture of the city.

It was decided to make the attack on the 'long-necked' bastion and the north-east angle, and two mines under the former were exploded on the 16th, bringing down the clay case with brick core and all the guns on top. The mine under the north-east bastion was complete on the 17th, filled with 10,000lb. of powder, and fitted with a train 300 yards long.

It was arranged to spring the mine and then assault in two main columns, one under General Nicholls against the 'long-necked' bastion and the other under General Renall against the north-east bastion. A third column under Colonel Delamain was to attack a breach made by battering close to the Jageenah Gate. A subsidiary column from General Nicholls's force was to assault a battered breach on the left of the 'long-necked' bastion, and another force under Colonel Wilson was to turn to the right at the ditch and attack an outwork.

Before dawn on the 18th all the stormers had occupied the trenches and only awaited the explosions. The defenders, with an intuition of what was going forward, opened a heavy fire at daybreak till at 8 a.m. it was announced that all was ready. The mine by the breach near the Jageenah Gate was sprung first, and then that in the counterscarp, west of the north-east angle.

These explosions brought the garrison crowding to the walls, 800 Pathan warriors rushing to the parapets of the huge north-east bastion, which it was their duty to hold. Immediately the mine under this latter with its 10,000lb. of powder was fired. The ground heaved and rocked, and with a dull heavy roar half the air, followed by clouds of thick pungent smoke, carrying high into the air guns and gabions, Pathans, banners, swords and matchlocks, to be strewn in their descent in one horrid confusion of mangled flesh and broken metal. Three hundred of the Pathans has been blown to pieces. As the smoke cleared, Reynell's leading brigade—which had also suffered somewhat from the explosion—consisting of a wing of H. M.'s 14th, the 58th Bengal Native Infantry and 100 Gurkhas of the Naseeree Battalion, dashed at the reeking breach, while half a minute later Nicholls's column, with loud cheers went at the 'long-necked' bastion. The defence of the Pathan bastion by the survivors of the explosion was desperate in the extreme, and both Reynell's brigadiers, McCombe and Patton, were struck down in the breach; while only seventy-five of the defenders escaped with their lives.

On reaching the summit of the Pathan (north-east) bastion, the first brigade, now led by Major Everard, turned to the right, and the second under Major Bishop swung to the left. These latter soon joined Nicholls's right, which had diverged after the 'long-necked' bastion had been carried. Brigadier Edwards, who led this assault, had been killed and his brigade much knocked about, so that it was not till Fagan's second brigade came up that this force penetrated beyond the summit of the bastion they had won. Nicholls's reserve brigade under Brigadier Adams succeeded in entering the city by the Muttra Gate and in clearing the streets.

FINAL ATTACK.

Away on the British left Colonel Delamain's column, whose breach by the Jageenah Gate had been the first to be exploded, scaled the parapet and succeeded in forcing the defenders towards the gate, where there was a deep alley-way some sixty feet below the rampart level, with only one flight of narrow steps leading down. As Delamain forced the Jats back on this chasm, Everard's column came up from the east, and thus a number of them were penned in, with only the deep hollow street below them. Refusing surrender, they fought on with desperation, till hurled pell-mell into the abyss. Some hundreds lay there dead or dying, their padded cotton coats catching fire, adding to the horror, while their exploding bandoliers made any attempts at rescue a perilous one.

By this time Lord Combermere had come to the Jageenah Gate and received the news that a short time previously Major Hunter of the 41st Native Infantry had pursued a party of the garrison into the palace and inner fort and that Koosial Singh, brother-in-law of Doorjan Sal, with 100 followers had been shut out of the palace and, refusing to surrender, had been killed. Guns were sent to blow in the gates, and it was finally found that Doorjan Sal and his immediate following had escaped by the Combheer Gate, cutting down a piquet of H. M.'s 14th who had opposed them.

Outside the cavalry under Brigadier Sleigh had captured 6,000 fugitives, and at half-past two in the afternoon, seeing no sign of more, the Brigadier had dismissed his brigade. Hardly had this been done when the riding master of the 8th Cavalry reported horsemen in the jungle, and Lieutenant Barbor with his troop, being ordered after them, saddled up in time to capture Doorjan Sal himself with his wife and child, the former surrendering with Barbor's pistol at his head.

Thus ended the siege of Bhurtpur, and thenceforward no state remained south of the Sutlej to dispute the sovereignty of the Huzoors.

Of the 25,000 or so said to have been the garrison of the city, it is believed that 13,000 were killed or wounded, and that 4,000 perished in the grand assault, so that men said that no wise men would ever again quarrel with the Sirkar. One hundred and thirty-five pieces of ordinance were captured, and immense treasure, of which the troops were granted a large portion by way of prize-money (some £480,000). The total British loss was under 1100—a very different tally from that of the first siege.

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In many old houses the nice effect of a wide staircase is quite spoilt because the edges of the two bottom treads have been worn away and damaged. Children, swinging off and on the staircase, are generally the culprits.

The unsightliness may be hidden by getting, from an ironmonger, a length—say half a yard—of brass step-edging. It clips on the edge of the tread and is fastened with brass screws. Another method is to get a jobbing carpenter to re-bevel the worn edges and to stain them to match the rest of the staircase.

Builders are curious folk! They put good, solidly-made doors to certain rooms and light, gimcrack things to others. Who has not seen a landing quite spoilt in appearance by a bath-room, or built-in cupboard or wardrobe, having doors of quite a different style from those of the adjoining rooms? The contrast hurts the eye.

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A simple method of making a light door look heavier and better is to obtain a piece of lincrusta wall paper (embossed leather pattern is the best) and affix sections, with strong glue, to the door panels. The fitting must be exact, but careful measurements would ensure that. The effect is extremely good. Odd lengths of lincrusta can be obtained quite cheaply.

A mantelpiece makes or mars a room. In old houses the usual mantels of stone or marble are generally smoke-stained. Scrubbing has no effect, and pumice powder makes matters worse by removing a little of the stain and all the polish!

The correct cure is as follows. Dissolve half a pound of fine pearl-ash in boiling water and mix with whiting to a cream consistency. Apply to the mantel cold, and leave on for twenty-four hours. Wash off, and polish the marble or stone when dry with putty powder. The stains will have gone.

If a mantel clashes with the colour scheme of a room, the remedy is to have it painted.

Wainscoting is often another eyesore. The paint or stain gets knocked and chipped, and repainting makes too vivid a contrast with other parts of a room. An excellent plan is to paper the wainscoting with a self-coloured paper that harmonises unobtrusively with the wallpaper you have already. The writer has treated three rooms like that, and the effect is excellent.

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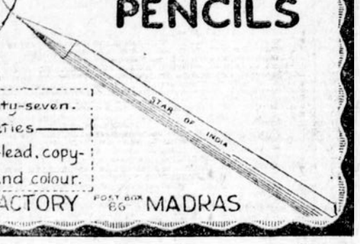

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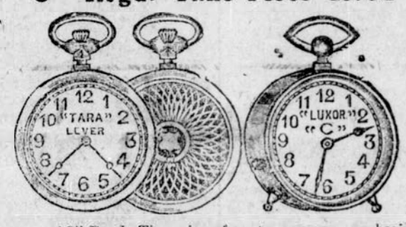

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